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# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE NICK OF TIME.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.  
On such a full sea are we now afloat;  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures."

THE quotation is a hackneyed one, but none the worse for that. It is apt enough for our purpose—and we have sometimes found that a maxim, robed in poetry, is the very best herald of such sentiments as we may have to advance.

The truth of the maxim is obvious, and yet, practically, it is too often overlooked. Every one knows—at least, every one who ruminates upon what happens to him, and who generalises the immense multitude of little daily events into experience—that conjunctures occasionally appear, usually, too, as if by accident, when more work is done at a single heat, than, in the ordinary course of things, could have been expected from the labour of many years. Proverbs, as well as poetry, give expression to this law. Vulgar observation admonishes us to "make hay while the sun shines," and to "strike the iron whilst it is hot." Only fools throw away great opportunities—and it is the very object of that prudence, the worth of which some men utterly mistake whilst they incessantly praise, to turn to profitable account "the nick of time," and to redouble exertion where exertion is sure to tell.

The dissenters have again been summoned by Providence to the discharge of a great, an unspeakably important duty. Let them not mistake it! The defeat of this bill for the endowment of Maynooth is not *their* mission. It may or may not result from their efforts, but it is not the ultimate end to which their energetic agitation should be directed. A majority on the second reading, therefore, need not damp their ardour, nor discourage either their zeal or perseverance. The work *they* have to do is of another order, and if they are worthy of their professed principles they will fly at higher game.

Sir Robert Peel's policy has, happily, brought about a fusion of party opinions and party spirit. The national mind, if we may be pardoned the expression, has run into a state of semi-fluidity. Old maxims, hard prejudices, antique forms of error, petrified follies, whole strata of political delusion, melted, and mingled in one common stream, roll slowly down, like lava, from the boiling crater of the state. Men's minds have been just sufficiently unsettled to leave them open to the intrusion of new ideas. The jarring inconsistencies of statesmen, as the shock of an earthquake, have flung back the door of many an understanding, heretofore barred and bolted against every novelty. The old world is now in transition to a new form. All things once seemingly fixed and immutable give signs, not merely of age, but of rapid decomposition. Chaos is come back again. Politics are resolving themselves into original elements—and out of the confused heap of incongruous materials, bound together by no law, must be educed, by a strong will, and a prompt but enlightened mind, a new system, harmonious, beautiful, and true.

The question is, whether the dissenters, resembling, in this respect, the old independents of the Commonwealth, are strong enough, not in numbers, but in purpose, to stamp their own principles upon the heart of the nation. Time will show this. But whatever may be the humour of the men, this is, obviously enough, the mission with which they are charged. They may prove unequal to their calling, but about the nature of their calling there can be no reasonable doubt. Before the mind of the country, now, at length impressible, has become reset for another epoch, it is for them to see to it, that when it hardens once more into consistency, it shall assume a shape in unison with the principles of unqualified religious freedom. Whilst the semi-fluidity lasts, of which we have spoken, they must apply the broad seal of truth. Within the next three months, whilst every mind is attentive and expectant, they may, if they will, do more to enlighten, to convince, to persuade, nay, to transform, than they could have done under other circumstances in twenty years. The ground is prepared to their hand—they have nothing now to do but to sow their seed. The real agitation now afoot is not anti-Maynooth, but anti-state-church. The good to be anticipated from it is not the rejection of a bill, but the promotion of sound knowledge. Already, even in the House of Commons, a more respectful tone is adopted, in reference to the voluntary principle. Churchmen who have any religion in them are beginning to doubt. Thousands of mere chapel-goers amongst the nonconformists are inquiring, for the first time, into the nature and worth of their own ecclesiastical tenets. Legions of arguments in favour of an established church have been swept away for ever from before the eyes of all parties. Now, therefore, is our time to speak. High above the din of party conflicts our voice should now be heard, uttering, with calm decision, the commands of truth. It is impossible that, at such a moment, we should speak in vain; but, be this as it may, our duty is as clear as our responsibility is awful. Our testimony must be borne, whatever may be the result.

Dissenters of Great Britain! Providence summons you to a truly generous and right noble task, and gives you opportunity for performing it efficiently. The present ferment will not, in all probability, subside, until some time after the passing of the Maynooth bill. Meanwhile, that measure is destined to undergo several more searching trials. It will be a fortnight or three weeks before it clears the House of Commons—it will have to stand a brush in the House of Lords—it must receive the royal assent—and, when embodied in law, it will leave behind it many rankling recollections. You may count, therefore, upon three months, at least, during which you have full scope given you for instructing both legislators and people upon "the question of questions." Watch well your leaders! listen to nothing from them which would hark you off from the pursuit upon which you have entered! Resort to every form of agitation which the constitution leaves within your reach! Esteem nothing useless! The prayers which you send up to parliament, if unheeded there, will return to your own bosom. Create around you, by active and incessant reiteration of the theme, an atmosphere of opinion hostile to state-churchism! Speak earnestly—speak loudly—speak in every legitimate form of expression—at all times, in all places, to your own friends, to your inveterate foes, by petitions, by memorials, by public meetings, by all proper methods—speak the simple truth that is in you whilst you can command a hearing! Thrust it through every chink into the public mind! Stick to it! Suffer none to divert you into a mere "no popery" cry. "No state-church" must be your device—and you must make it meet the eyes and ears of men whithersoever they turn. Much, of course, of what you do will die away—but much also will remain—and, at no distant day, your principles will reap all the advantage of having been put forward with becoming energy at "the nick of time."

### THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.

PETITIONS RESPECTING THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—According to the sixteenth report of the select committee on public petitions, delivered on Monday, and extending from the 4th of February to the 11th inst, the number of petitions which had up to the latter date been presented to the House of Commons, was—

	Petitions.	Signatures.
Against the grant	3,721	485,512
In favour of the grant	4	502

This report, of course, does not include any of the

petitions presented since Friday week.—The number of petitions against the grant during the past week has not been so great as in the previous week. On Tuesday 606 petitions (chiefly from dissenters) were presented, including the petition from the meeting at Covent Garden theatre. On Wednesday the number was 421; on Thursday 336, 66 of which were presented by Mr Hindley; on Friday 356, and two in favour of the measure; and on Monday 203. Total, during the week, 1,922; making a grand total of 5,643 petitions presented against the grant.

MR ALEXANDER PRINGLE, one of the lords of the treasury, feeling himself bound, by a sense of public duty, to give his vote against the Maynooth bill, accompanied that vote with a tender of resignation, which Sir Robert Peel advised her Majesty to accept. —*Observer*. [Mr F. Mackenzie (member for Peebles-shire) has been appointed in his stead. We shall see if his constituents will re-elect him.]

DISSENTING GROUNDS FOR OPPOSING THE GRANT.—Sir Culling Eardley Smith has addressed a letter to Mr O'Connell, exposing his inconsistency in supporting the endowment of Maynooth out of the consolidated fund, while he has always professed himself a voluntary. In this letter occurs the following passage relative to the policy of dissenters in opposing the measure:—

Some protestants will accompany their protest against the establishment of Romanism, with an avowal of their conviction that the public maintenance of religion is, in all cases, contrary to the word of God. Some, you add, will wisely postpone the consideration of this abstract question to a more convenient opportunity, and will join together, churchmen, methodists, and dissenters, in petitioning against the recognition, by the British parliament, of a system of faith which the constitution of our country, in the declaration of our sovereign at her coronation, avows to be blasphemous and idolatrous.

This passage has called forth an admirable letter from Dr Payne, who, in opposition to Sir C. E. Smith, maintains that "all dissenters should base their petitions against the grant on general grounds, rather than special; not so much, if at all, on the falsehood of the catholic faith, as on the great principle, that the civil magistrate is stepping out of his province altogether when he establishes or endows any religion, whether true or false." He states his reasons for his views. They are admirably enforced, and we are sorry that we cannot give them entire. They are briefly as follows:—

First, If opposition be not mainly placed on this general ground it becomes a personal warfare against the catholics; and for their sakes I would not have it even appear to be so. We shall thereby strengthen their prejudices against protestantism, to the faith of which we desire to win them. On the other hand, if we oppose the proposed endowment of *their* religion on the ground that we oppose the endowment of *any* religion, there can be nothing in our opposition personally offensive to them.

Secondly, It does not appear to me perfectly consistent with candour and Christian integrity, to state simply, as the ground of *our* opposition to the grant, that the persons to be benefited are catholics, and teach error. In the case of a churchman this may be perfectly consistent, for he has no other ground of opposition, at least no higher ground. With a dissenter the case is different. He has other, and even higher ground. He believes that all established churches are unscriptural; that all state endowments, whether granted to one denomination or to all denominations, involve essential injustice to multitudes; that all such applications of the public funds are false in principle, and mischievous in their consequences. To a dissenter, who understands his own principles, the false religious principles of the body to which the government offers to give (for, in this case, the grant has not been asked) a large amount of the public property, is but a subsidiary and an additional ground of objection.

Thirdly, To base a petition against the grant on the fact that catholic principles are false and dangerous, would imply, necessarily so, as it appears to me, that if they were true, we should not object to the grant. Now, is this true? No one knows better than Sir C. E. Smith that it is the very reverse of the truth; that we would not have even congregationalism established or endowed. Should then the propriety of a state-endowment of the truth be admitted, even by implication?

Fourthly, I object to the advice you give to our body, because the truth of religious principles is not a reason, on any one ground, for endowing them; nor the falsehood of religious sentiments, on the other hand, a reason for not endowing them.

The letter concludes with the following admirable passage:—

Now, you, Sir Culling, call upon Sir Robert Peel to act as a minister—to decide what is true and false in religion as a minister—and to give support (for I imagine that your principle implies this), or withhold support, as a minister. By requiring us not to petition against the grant, on dissenting principles, you take from us the only consistent ground on which, as dissenters, we can petition—the only ground on which, even churchmen are now beginning to see, any consistent petition can rest. So strongly do I feel the inconsistency and the danger of the course you recommend, that, if I did not know you to be a friend—an able, warm-hearted friend—I should mistake you for an enemy. Greatly do I marvel to find, in your letter, a reference to the constitution of our country, and to hear you saying that it pronounces a certain system of faith to be false and dangerous! What,



if it does? Is that, to a dissenter, a sufficient reason even for personal action against it? And yet you seem to plead it as a reason for government action!

**THE CLERGY AND THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.**—A clerical opponent of the Premier's measure writes to the *Times* in the following pitiful strain:—

I believe in my conscience that 99 out of every 100 of the clergy disapprove of the grant to Maynooth; but, alas! Sir Robert carries the bag, and he knows it. It is, perhaps, unreasonable to expect that an individual clergyman should make a fruitless exposure of himself; get cross'd at Sir Robert's battery, and expose his commons to be snapped up by some less scrupulous brother.

But where are the bishops? Why do not they come forward? The clergy would then follow in a phalanx, too formidable and imposing to be resisted even by the all-powerful Premier. Are they afraid of Sir Robert's cross? Shame! Shame! Look at the dissenters; I grieve and blush to quote them. They do not fear Sir Robert; and why? I will not answer.

**CALL FOR THE RESIGNATION OF MR. HARCOURT AND LORD NORREYS.**—Mr Ashurst and the committee of the Oxfordshire Conservative association are making arrangements to demand the resignation of Lord Norreys and Mr Harcourt, on the ground of the extraordinary course taken by those honourable members, in voting for the endowment from the taxes of the Roman catholic college of Maynooth.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

#### THE METROPOLIS.

**NEWINGTON, SURREY.**—A vestry meeting was held, on Friday evening, to consider the government measure relating to Maynooth. The attendance was large and respectable. Resolutions, condemnatory of the bill, were unanimously carried, and a petition adopted, praying the House of Commons to throw out the bill. One of the speakers made a suggestion, which was responded to by the vestry, that a requisition be signed by the electors of the city of London, calling upon Lord John Russell to resign his seat.

**KINGSLAND CHAPEL.**—A spirited public meeting was held in this place of worship, on Friday last, April 11th, to adopt resolutions against Sir R. Peel's incipient measure for the endowment of popery. D. W. Wire, Esq., took the chair, and gave a detailed account of the origin and nature of the grant. Resolutions, affirming the unscripturalness of all religious establishments supported by the state, and especially repudiating the grant in question for the endowment of deadly error, were moved and seconded by Messrs C. Dukes, R. Philip, J. Spence (of Oxford), W. Norton, T. Aveling, ministers, and J. Seoble, Esq. A petition to parliament, embodying the resolutions, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, was adopted; and the members for the borough significantly warned, that opposition to the measure of the Premier was essential to support at any future election.

**MEETING AT BERMONDSEY.**—A very numerous attended meeting of the dissenters of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe was held, on Thursday evening, at Jamaica chapel, Bermondsey, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the bill for permanently endowing the Roman catholic college of Maynooth. Sir C. E. Smith presided. He said that Mr Reed, who had lately returned from the manufacturing districts, had told him that he was convinced that four-fifths of the supporters of the Corn-law League were opposed to the measure, and that if Mr Cobden voted for it, as he had declared he would do, it would eventually cause him to be turned out. Mr J. Conder, Mr Wire, Mr Lyon, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting; and resolutions were unanimously carried, objecting to the grant, and to all state endowments. A petition, embodying these views, was unanimously carried.

#### THE PROVINCES.

**MANCHESTER.**—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the congregational dissenters of Manchester and Salford, was held in Grosvenor Street chapel, Piccadilly, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the proposed endowment of the college of Maynooth. Mr Samuel Fletcher presided; and the principal speakers were Dr Halley, Dr Nolan, Mr R. Fletcher, Dr Massie, and Mr George Hadfield. Some of the speakers commented with severity upon Mr Cobden and the free traders, for their support of the bill. Dr Massie said:—

The chairman of the Anti-corn-law League had exerted his influence, as far as it would go, against this measure [hear, hear]. Mr Bright had pledged himself to oppose it in every stage, and to vote against it; and he (Dr Massie) hoped that Mr Cobden and others would yet see that it was their own cause, and that consistency required that they should be for free trade in religion as well as in corn ("Hear, hear," and cheers).

The following description is given of the meeting:—"A more determined or enthusiastic assembly of enlightened and thinking men I have not seen. Dr Halley's speech, a complete and searching analysis of the bill, withering and overpowering exposure of its malignant and unjust policy, lasted for an hour and a quarter—the most powerful address I ever heard from him, was listened to with almost breathless anxiety, amidst the cheers and fervid responses of 2,000 people. Every shade of the voluntary principle was developed, and every folly of the church establishment principle, in episcopacy or Romanism, was exposed. The government, and the liberal supporters of this measure, may rest assured that Manchester dissenters will not be trifled with. About twenty ministers were present, and many of our most influential dissenters occupied places in the body of the meeting. The petition was numerously signed during the evening, and sent off by midnight. Next Tuesday the Sunday School Union of Manchester meets for the same purpose. The whole of this district is in commotion. The men of Lancashire are up to the mark, and will be up to

London at their post. The enthusiasm which the meeting of last night evinced when a memorial to her Majesty for the dissolution of parliament was suggested, was of the most spontaneous and thrilling character." On Monday evening, the Wesleyan methodists of that town and neighbourhood held a meeting in Oldham Street chapel, at which strong anti-popery resolutions were passed. On Friday evening a public meeting was held at the Town hall, King street, "of those who recognise the principles of the Anti-state-church Association (the freedom of every religious sect from government influence) in opposition to the endowment by government of Maynooth college, and to petition parliament not to pass the bill now before the House of Commons into a law." Thomas Harbottle, Esq., took the chair; and among the gentlemen present were Dr Nolan, Dr Massie, J. E. Giles (Leeds), W. McKerrrow, J. Dean, Pattison, and Reed, ministers; Mr G. Hadfield, Mr Alderman Burd, Mr C. Miller, Mr Edwards, Mr Dillon, and Mr McCartney. There was a very large attendance of the working classes. An amendment in favour of the grant was moved, but after some discussion a small section of the audience created so much confusion that the chairman adjourned the meeting, although the great majority were in favour of the original motion. Meetings to oppose the grant on the broad principle of opposition to all state endowments have been held at Rochdale, South Shields, Hartlepool, and other places.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.**—On Tuesday last a public meeting, convened by the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society, was held at Newcastle, to adopt a town's-petition against the grant, and "against all grants whatsoever for sectarian purposes." There were 6,000 persons present, consisting of dissenters and catholics. The catholics endeavoured to carry a resolution approving of the grant on the ground of "restitution," but there was a majority of two to one against them. A petition opposing the grant, and protesting against all church establishments, was carried. Most of the leading dissenters and dissenting ministers of the town were present.

**CAMBRIDGE AND THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.**—The presence of many non-resident members of the university who came to vote for one or other of the candidates for the librarianship, caused several leading residents to get up a requisition to the vice-chancellor, requesting him to take the necessary steps for getting up a petition from the senate against the Maynooth grant. The requisition was very numerously signed in a short space, and it is understood that, at the next congregation, a grace will be offered on the subject.

**THE DISSENTERS OF NORFOLK** continue the agitation against the endowment of Maynooth with unabated energy. Meetings have been held at Foulsham, Holt, and other places in the county, attended by deputations from Norwich; and the ground of opposition to the measure has been, opposition to all state endowments. An aggregate meeting is to be held at Norwich this week.

**MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.**—A very numerous and influential meeting of protestants of all denominations was held on Tuesday evening, in Dr Raffles's chapel, Great George street. Upon the platform were several of the most influential of the dissenting clergy of the town, and a number of the laity, including Alderman Bully, Dr Blackburn, town councillor, Mr C. Robertson. Mr Ormerod Heyworth was called to the chair. Mr J. Kelly, independent minister, in the first instance called attention to the nature of the bill which was the subject of their meeting. He objected against the principle of endowing religion altogether; and he did not confine himself to the national religion, but included amongst the objects of his reprobation the grant of the *regium donum*, which he contended ought not, on principle, to be accepted by any dissenting body. The voluntary system was the only one which ought to be applied to religious establishments, and with such matters government had no right to interfere. Dr Blackburn entered into a long historical review of endowments in general, and contended in favour of the voluntary practice of the independents, who repudiated all grants of public money, even if offered to themselves. Mr Rowlands seconded the resolution. The remaining resolutions all hinged upon the principle of voluntarism.

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—In the *Nonconformist* of last week, a so-called public meeting, in opposition to the Maynooth grant, was noticed, in which the principle of opposition to church and state was not allowed to be discussed. A number of the dissenters, believing that the principle of opposition to this grant on "no popery" grounds was not the opinion of the inhabitants of the town, determined to hold a public meeting, and allow the whole question to be discussed. On Wednesday, the meeting was held in Salem chapel, and was one of the largest gatherings of the kind that has been held in the town for some time—J. F. Kennedy, surgeon, in the chair; when speeches of a sterling nonconformist character were delivered by Mr H. Lawson, minister of the Scotch secession; Mr McKee, minister of the Relief church; Mr Sneath, minister of the baptist denomination; Mr Jos. W. Miatt, Wesleyan association; Mr Williamson, baptist; Mr R. Imery, baptist; Mr W. Carr, new connexion; and Mr James Mather. A string of resolutions, similar to those passed at the Islington meeting, were proposed, and unanimously adopted by the meeting; and a petition, founded on the principle of opposition to all grants, and praying the legislature, on that ground, not to pass the grant to Maynooth, was likewise adopted in the same spirit. This meeting is another instance of the necessity of dissenters always acting on independent grounds, and battling against error

with the legitimate instruments of truth; but for it the town would have been handed over to the "no popery" criers. The first meeting was called by requisition—a number of dissenters signing it—with the pledge that every one should have an opportunity to express their opinion in the meeting. When the meeting was held, the cry was, "You must discuss the question on religious grounds; no politics; it's contrary to the constitution of methodism to have the question of church and state discussed here"—those on the platform hooting down, not opposition, but those carrying out the legitimate object of a public meeting—the honest expression of an opinion on a question relevant to the subject under discussion. The petition to the Commons will be presented by the borough member, Mr J. T. Wawn, who will be requested to support the prayer thereof.

**DONCASTER.—TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.**—The good cause of genuine nonconformity has won a glorious victory in Doncaster. On Friday evening week a public meeting, called and presided over by the Mayor, was held in this town; when it appeared that all parties—churchmen, dissenters, Wesleyans, ranters, and quakers—had combined to petition parliament against the grant to Maynooth on the "no popery" view of the subject. The first resolution was moved by Mr T. Powell, Wesleyan minister, and seconded by Mr J. Barton, the senior deacon of the independent chapel, in long speeches against popery. Mr J. T. Cooper, unitarian, moved, and Mr J. Hastie, independent, seconded, an amendment, to the effect that all state endowments were unjust, unscriptural, and impious, and that it was the opinion of the meeting that the only way to heal the grievances of Ireland, and England too, was to withdraw all state support from the episcopal church of England, and every other religious sect, leaving each to stand upon its own merits, and thus removing the heart-burning and jealousy which the present system engendered. After a lengthy discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, the question was put by the Mayor, when the amendment was carried by a large majority. A petition to parliament, based upon these grounds, was subsequently carried.

**THE CLERGY** have held meetings at Bristol, Coventry, Blackburn, and elsewhere. In Blackburn the meeting was a compensation for that of the previous week, in which, through their exclusive bigotry and insulting conduct to dissenters, they clergy met with so deserved a defeat.

**NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE.**—A second petition has just left this place against the measure of Sir Robert Peel for the endowment of the college of Maynooth. The first was against the proposition, the second is against the bill. Both have been numerously signed. The last paragraph of the petition is as follows:—

Your petitioners therefore earnestly implore your honourable House to withstand the injustice about to be perpetrated in the bill now under the consideration of your honourable House, by the endowment of the papal college of Maynooth; and further, your petitioners strongly desire that, at your earliest convenience, measures shall be taken for the separation of the church from the state—an alliance alike dishonourable to truth, unjust in principle, and prejudicial to the permanent peace of these realms.—And your petitioners, &c.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—A meeting of the "protestant inhabitants" of this town was held on Thursday evening at the Town hall, to petition against the Maynooth grant. The grounds on which the meeting opposed the measure were not stated in the resolutions. The principal speakers were clergymen and dissenting ministers, and among the latter Messrs J. A. James and P. Sibree. The petition to the Commons was signed by the chairman—that to the Lords was to remain for signature in the town. The *Birmingham Pilot* of Saturday says:—"We are glad to find that a requisition to the mayor is in progress, and has already received the signatures of a number of town councillors, and other influential citizens, requesting him to call a town's meeting to consider the proposal, and take such steps in reference thereto as may be considered necessary for the public good."

**THE WESLEYANS OF KNARESBORO'.**—Those of the Wesleyan petitions which take for their type the pattern one issued by the Committee of Privileges, do not go to the root of the evil. They object to the grant only because it is to what they deem error. In the above town, however, the Wesleyans have adopted a petition, the prayer of which consisted of two parts—first, that the Commons throw out the bill, because all legislative interference in matters of religion, whether for the support of truth or error, is unjust in principle and injurious in result; secondly, that, should the House sanction the bill, the funds necessary to carry out its provisions be not drawn from the general taxation, but from the revenues of the protestant establishment in Ireland. The minister gave a lecture in the chapel for about two hours, which had much more to do with state establishments than with popery, and afterwards the petition was numerously signed.

**MEETING AT LEEDS.**—A numerous and influential meeting of the protestant congregations of Leeds was held on Tuesday evening, in the East Parade independent chapel, for the purpose of adopting steps in opposition to the proposed bill for the endowment of the college of Maynooth. Edward Baines, Esq., was called to the chair; and on the platform were ministers from nearly every dissenting congregation in the town, but no members of the established church, either lay or clerical. The principal speakers were the chairman, Mr Ely, independent minister, Mr J. Howard, Mr Davis, Wesleyan minister, and other gentlemen. There were about 2,000 persons present. Several of the speakers avowed their support of the voluntary principle; but the resolutions condemned the grant solely on religious grounds.



**HALIFAX.**—At an influential meeting of the teachers and friends of the sabbath schools connected with Pellon Lane, Square, Sion, and Harrison Road chapels, Halifax, held in the school room of Sion chapel, on Tuesday last—F. Crossley, Esq., in the chair—a series of resolutions, based upon the voluntary principle, was unanimously carried. One of them was as follows:—

"That this meeting is convinced that all grants from the public revenue, raised by indiscriminate and compulsory taxation, in aid of various forms of religion, are in principle unjust; and this meeting will be happy to see the day when the numerous grants heretofore annually made in aid of religious bodies in England, Ireland, and the colonies, shall be discontinued."

**HEXHAM.**—The independent congregation of this town have adopted the following excellent petition against the grant:—

That your petitioners have heard with deep sorrow and disappointment that your honourable House has, by a large majority, passed the resolution for the increased grant to the Roman catholic college of Maynooth, in Ireland, proposed by Sir Robert Peel.

That as it has not been attempted to be shown that this grant is intended to be applied for the propagation of the truth, your petitioners cannot understand what claim the Roman catholics, or any other body of professing Christians, have to such an appropriation of the public money in their behalf, unless it be that a similar injustice is inflicted upon the community in favour of the churches of England and Scotland, and in the case of the *regium donum*.

That your petitioners, holding the doctrine that every church should provide for all the expenses which it incurs in educating and maintaining its ministers, humbly pray your honourable House to refuse its sanction to the bill now before the House for carrying out the above-mentioned resolution, and to take speedy and effectual measures for placing every religious community in the United Kingdom on an equal footing.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.  
Signed, on behalf of the members of the church, by the pastor and deacons, and forwarded for presentation on the 14th inst.

**THE DISSENTERS OF SOUTH WALES.**—A correspondent sends us the following communication:—"In the strong and earnest opposition now manifested by the dissenters in various parts of the kingdom towards the Maynooth grant, there are grounds for gratulation to every admirer of the voluntary religious principle, and the most powerful incentive to increased exertions to forward the anti-church-and-state movement. The large towns, with very few exceptions, speak out well and boldly, thrusting narrow expediency on one side, and placing principle as their cynosure. I am truly grieved to find that this town (Merthyr Tydvil) forms one of those exceptions; exhibiting a woeful apathy, and appearing dumb in the holy cause—ranking the first in the Principality in population, generally assuming to itself the lead in dissent, and boasting of its intelligent and ingenious character; yet, in this solemn matter, turning the deaf ear, and looking on with culpable indifference. Instead of holding a public meeting, so as to take the opinion of its inhabitants, I find that a petition, weakly worded, is got up in one corner, and signed sneakily in another corner; those doing so being induced by the whispering breath of their ministers. In the name of all that is sacred, where have fled the high resolve and uncrouching spirit of nonconformity? To what cause are we to attribute this disgraceful apathy? Verily, I am afraid that the vote of the member for the borough, in the goodly company of Lord John Russell and the whigs, is thought of far greater importance than the principles of dissent: and, doubtless, nonconformity is cast aside in counting the probabilities of an election. Come, dissenting ministers of Wales, be for once worthy of your name, and speak in a voice worthy of the followers of men whose names are written imperishably on the lustrous page of the history of nonconformity."

**ABERYSTWYTH.**—Great excitement prevails in this town, and through the county generally, particularly amongst the various classes of dissenters, respecting the government plan of endowing Maynooth college. Series of public meetings are being held in the different localities, to petition parliament against the measure. The first public meeting was held at the Wesleyan chapel in this town, on Sunday evening week. Messrs Jones, ministers of the place, and Mr John Matthews, spoke against the bill, and the petition of the Committee of Privileges was unanimously adopted. On Wednesday, a similar meeting was held at the Tabernacle, Mr Edward Jones, minister, presiding. The following dissenting ministers moved and seconded the several resolutions:—Mr Williams, baptist; Mr Saunders, independent; Mr Jones, Wesleyan association; the Messrs Jones, Wesleyan methodists; and Mr Jenkins, Calvinistic methodist. A petition objecting to all state endowments was unanimously adopted. About one thousand names have been attached to it. A resolution was adopted at the meeting, that Mr Payne, the borough member, should present it to the Commons. Another meeting was held last Monday evening at Llanbadarn Fawr, and Alorach, on Tuesday. Another was held at Dyffryn Naith. We understand the Calvinistic methodists of Cardiganshire alone will forward about seventy petitions from their different societies, viz., from Graig, Taliesyn, Borth, Garn, Aberystwyth, Saron, Capel Dewi, Penllwyn, Ponterwyd, Dyffryn, Cwmystwyth, Trisant, Aberffraw, Sion, Capelafon, Cymry, Carmel, Pantglos, Gosen, Rhydlwyd, Bronant, Rhydfendigard, Ysbytty, Rwyddffynhon, Berth, Tregaron, Dewibrefi, Soar, Penial, Penwrch, Llangeutho, Llwynpiod, Abermeiriog, Bwlchllan, Llanbedr, Maesffynhon, Rhiwbwys, Trawnant, Llanon, Blaenplwyf, Elim, Tabor, Bethel, Bethonia, Brynecnu, Penant, Aberaron, Aberarth, Ffosfin, Fronwen, Cei-newydd, Pensarn, Penmorfa, Aberporrh, Blaenwrch, Blaencfn, Aberteifi, Llech-

ryd, Twrgwyn Salem, Capel Drindod, Llandysal, Waen For, Pant Gwyn, Rhydybandy, Llwyngroes, and Talybryn. There will be attached to these petitions the names of at least 40 ministers of the gospel, 218 deacons, 7014 communicants, with about 14,000 regular hearers, making upwards of twenty-one thousand signatures from the Calvinistic methodists of Cardiganshire. The Wesleyans, independents, and baptists are equally on the alert: petitions from all their congregations will be forwarded forthwith. We have just heard that the freeholders of the county are moving, a memorial is drawn up to Col. Powell, requesting his opposition to the government measure, otherwise they will not support him at any future election.

**LEICESTER.**—Petitions against the barefaced attempt to set up another state church have this week been numerous signed at the dissenting places of worship in this town, and forwarded to parliament. A meeting of the Leicester clergy was held, on Tuesday, to petition against the grant; the Archdeacon in the chair. Mr Dudley moved an amendment in its favour, but could not find a seconder. Mr Hoare spoke at some length upon the sin of making one sect of religionists pay for the creed of another which they considered erroneous. [This argument of the speaker is applicable to the conduct of the established church towards the dissenters, and we hope that both he and his brethren will practically carry out its spirit by adopting the voluntary principle.]—*Leicester Mercury*.

**WARWICK.**—On Thursday evening last a lecture was delivered at the British and Foreign school room, by Mr Puttick, on "Nonconformity." The lecturer took occasion to show the principles of nonconformists; their objections to the union of church and state, as being unscriptural and unjust to all unwendowed sects; his reasons for strongly objecting to the Maynooth grant; and urged on his audience the importance of enlightening the public on this important question, especially as our rulers seemed so utterly ignorant of it, and regardless of the feelings of the country. There were present episcopals, independents, baptists, and Socinians; and, at the close, the lecturer was requested to resume the subject.

**LEMINSTER.**—A large public meeting was held in this town on Thursday evening last, in the new rooms, West street, for the purpose of giving expression to the prevailing feeling against the Maynooth grant. The room was completely filled. S. D. Hine, Esq., on being called to the chair, briefly, but clearly and effectively, stated the object and intention of the meeting, and then called on the following gentlemen, who severally addressed themselves to the question:—Mr Eyre, of Moolham; Mr W. Standerwick, of Broadway; Mr J. J. Waite, and Mr Taylor. Resolutions were passed strongly condemnatory of the measure, and expressing the most determined opposition to it in every stage of its proceedings; if circumstances required it, they would send their petitions to the Lords, and finally to the Throne itself, praying for a dissolution of parliament.

#### SCOTLAND.

**STRATHMIGLO.**—On the evening of Monday, the 7th current, a meeting of the members of the Free church here was held for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the proposed grant to Maynooth—the Rev. Mr M'Cara filling the chair, delivering all the addresses, proposing all the resolutions, stepped far out of his way by describing voluntaries as little better than infidels and atheists. What to make of such language, coming from a practical voluntary, we know not, unless it spring from a desire for the "flesh pots" of a *regium donum*. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Strathmiglo was also held in the subscription school on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th current, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against all grants of public money for religious purposes, especially the proposed grant to Maynooth—James Thom, Esq., in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr Taylor, the chairman called upon Mr Wyse, Auchtermuchty, who showed clearly that all grants of public money for sectarian purposes are unscriptural; he also showed that whatever certain parties may say about the headship of Christ, none but voluntaries can consistently hold Christ as the head of his church. The Rev. Mr Stevenson next delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, and was followed by the Rev. Dr Taylor. Three resolutions, condemnatory of all grants, were severally put, and carried unanimously.—*Fife Herald*.

"The Cupar Parliament," or monthly meeting of liberal electors to discuss the political questions of the day, was held on Tuesday last—Baillie Hain in the chair. The Maynooth grant was brought under discussion, and a resolution carried, to the effect "that the meeting considers it unnecessary and uncalled-for, and that they disapprove of any grants of the kind."

**EDINBURGH.**—We understand that the committee appointed at the late public meeting in the Waterloo rooms, have met, and resolved to begin an active correspondence throughout the country, as well as with the committee in London, with a view to the adoption of further measures for opposing the bill now in progress through parliament. Among other measures suggested, one is the presenting of memorials to her Majesty from all parts of the country, representing to her Majesty that, as Mr Gladstone confesses, the country is, by a large majority, against the measure which their representatives are hastening to pass, and praying her Majesty to interpose her royal prerogative for the purpose of allowing the voice of the country to be heard.—*Witness*.

**THE ELECTORS OF EDINBURGH AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES.**—The following letter, addressed severally to Messrs Macaulay and Craig, has been

already signed by upwards of 1,000 electors, and will be despatched to London to-night:—

SIR—We, the undersigned, electors of the city of Edinburgh, have observed with deep regret, that, in the list of votes on the Maynooth bill, your name occurs among its supporters; and as we look upon that measure, not only as in itself sinful and unconstitutional, but as fraught with many most disastrous consequences, we are constrained, by an imperative sense of duty, to state to you, that we cannot possibly vote for any one, at a subsequent election, by whom such a measure will not be strenuously opposed in parliament.  
—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

At a meeting of the church and congregation, held in West George Street chapel, Glasgow, on Monday evening, the 14th instant—Dr Wardlaw in the chair—a petition against the proposed grant to Maynooth college, and objecting to all state endowments, having been read, was moved by W. P. Paton, Esq., and seconded by George Melville, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Several of the Free church and secession presbyteries have, during the last week, adopted petitions against the Maynooth grant. Meetings for the same object have been held at Dalkeith, Leith, and Portobello. A public meeting is also to be held at Paisley this week.

**GREAT MEETING AT GLASGOW.**—On Tuesday evening the City hall was crowded in every corner by eager opponents to the Maynooth grant. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigton. The following were among the gentlemen who filled the platform; Drs Wardlaw, Symington, King, Heugh, Smyth, Buchanan, Robson, Forbes, Duncan, Struthers, Macfarlane, Eadie; and Messrs W. Anderson, Currie, Sommerville, Gibson, Paterson, Ingram, Cribble, Burgess, Borland, Mitchell, Webb, Bremner, Macdougall, Nairne, Brown, Russell, M'Gilvray, J. Anderson, and Gilmour of Greenock, ministers; along with Messrs W. Collins, H. Cogan, H. Knox, W. Brown, D. Robertson, D. Anderson, W. P. Paton, J. S. Blyth, J. Hamilton, W. Govan, sen., P. Brown, W. Buchanan, T. Pearson, &c., &c. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Dr Heugh, John Robertson, Esq., Dr Buchanan, of the Free church, and other gentlemen. The resolutions objected to the measure on religious grounds only, leaving the question of state endowments open. Dr Heugh delivered a very effective speech on the occasion:—

He would (he said) be doing an injustice to himself if he did not say that justice would not be done to Ireland, unless all legal and state support was withdrawn from both prelacy and presbyterianism; and it was the duty of the government of this country to treat all religious denominations in the sister kingdom as it did the dissenters of this [loud applause]. He held that they would be guilty of abrogating the character of consistent protestantism if they did not place all denominations on the same common ground. But if it was wrong to endow what was good, it was equally wrong to endow what was undoubtedly bad [cheering]. If it was objectionable to endow a church which served out the pure bread of life, why should it not be equally or more objectionable to endow a church or a seminary, if poison were mixed with the bread, even such as it was [applause]? The resolutions were carried unanimously, and it was agreed that the committee be empowered to send a deputation to London with the petition.

**EDINBURGH.**—A public meeting was held in South College street church, on Thursday evening, to protest against the proposed endowment of Maynooth. Dean of Guild Dick occupied the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. He said, he hoped it would be distinctly understood that they had met, not for the purpose of opposing the increased grant to Maynooth on the ground that it was to be given to Roman catholics, but for the purpose of protesting against all endowments whatever [applause]. Dr Ritchie proposed the first resolution:—

"That this meeting, viewing with disapprobation and alarm the proposal of the government to endow the Roman catholic college of Maynooth, considers that this is a fitting opportunity to express opposition to all ecclesiastical establishments, which are condemned by this meeting on the following among other grounds—because they are opposed to scripture, injurious to the best interests of religion, fraught with injustice to those who dissent from them, and detrimental to the peace and stability of society."

He deeply regretted the supineness which had prevailed among voluntaries with regard to the establishment principle; for, had they been faithful, he felt confident that they would not have required to resist any such attempt as this to extend the principle to the endowment of another church [hear, hear]. He was glad that this supineness was at length laid aside, and he hoped they would continue to agitate on the subject till all establishments were swept away [cheers]. Dissenters only could consistently object to the grant; for nothing could be more absurd than for one endowed church to petition against another—the Free church had no right to protest against the grant so long as they were willing to be endowed themselves. They should remember the golden rule, to do unto others as they would be done by [hear]. He contended that catholics should have equal privileges with their fellow-countrymen; he would not endow their church, however, neither would he accept of an endowment for himself [cheers]. Councillor Craickshank, in seconding the motion, condemned the no-popery cry that had been attempted to be raised, and argued that the only effective opposition that could be offered was on the broad principle of opposition to all endowments. Councillor Stott, in the unavoidable absence of Mr Marshall, of Leith, proposed the next resolution:—

"That, while this meeting regrets that the Roman catholic population of Ireland have so long been subjected to a state of degradation and misrule, chiefly in consequence of the existence of a church establishment in their country, and holds that they have a right to be



placed on a footing of perfect equality, in political respects, with all other classes in the kingdom, it is at the same time most solemnly and resolutely opposed to the measure which is at present before Parliament to endow the college at Maynooth; because this meeting, in addition to its objections against all state endowments for the support of religion, can regard this measure in no other light than an artful and unprincipled attempt to silence the Irish Catholics in regard to their wrongs—to reconcile them to the continued maintenance of the episcopal hierarchy—and to pave the way for the complete endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland."

He said he did not appear as an enemy of the Roman Catholics, in attempting to oppose the grant to Maynooth; for he had signed petitions to take away endowments even from the party with which he was connected. He trusted the Roman Catholics would refuse the grant. Mr Robertson, independent, seconded the motion. John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, proposed the next resolution:—

"That this meeting, in accordance with the views and principles which have already been expressed, resolves to petition both Houses of Parliament against the proposed endowment of the college at Maynooth out of the national funds; and also to remonstrate with the Roman Catholics of Ireland on the danger and impolicy of allowing their clergy to become stipendiaries of the state, and to assure them that one of the most effectual ways for promoting the peace and prosperity of their country will be the overthrow of all civil establishments of religion." Mr Innes seconded, and Mr Wright, from America, supported, the resolution. Councillor Russell, in an able speech, then proposed:—

"That this meeting expresses its decided disapproval of the conduct of the right hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay and William Gibson Craig, Esq., the representatives of this city in parliament, in supporting the present proposal to endow the college at Maynooth; and, as it may be inferred that these gentlemen are not only determined to uphold the present church establishments in this country, but prepared to sanction and support the endowment of any sect for political purposes, this meeting declares that they are not entitled to the confidence either of voluntary churchmen, or of protestants generally."

Mr Smith seconded the motion, which, with all the others, was carried unanimously. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, and to the trustees for having granted the church as their place of meeting, the assemblage dispersed about eleven o'clock.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

**ABERDEEN.**—A crowded public meeting was held in the Relief church of this town, on Tuesday evening last—Mr W. Leslie in the chair. Messrs Wallace, Angus, and Kennedy, ministers of the town, and Messrs McCallan, Sedgewick, Thorburn, and Brown, were the principal speakers. Many of the addresses were of a very eloquent character, and all based upon the sentiment embraced in the first resolution, which was to the effect, that it was injurious in all circumstances to give the public money for ecclesiastical purposes, as being detrimental to religion and the interests of the nation at large. Mr Angus ably exposed the quackery of statesmen in interfering with religious matters:—

He had nothing to do with Sir Robert Peel's religion, and he wished to take nothing to do with it; all he wanted was, that Sir Robert Peel would take nothing to do with his religion. He would go to Sir Robert Peel, as premier, for good statesmanship, just in the same way as he would go to a shoemaker for a good pair of shoes; but he would remind him of the old adage, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. That, then, led him to the last of the reasons why he was opposing the measure; and it was that the bringing forward any such measure was most palpably a piece of mere party politics [applause]. Peel, in endeavouring to pass it, was trying to bribe the Roman priesthood into silence. He was trying to make O'Connell come forward dressed in mourning weeds, and with all the mournful accents of a crest-fallen and defeated agitator, declare, "Othello's occupation's gone" [loud cheers]. But it was not right that the interests of a community should be sacrificed to serve that paltry party purpose, or that they should be set at naught either to keep Tory, or Whig, or Young England, or Old Ireland in power [loud cheers]. It was too bad when the politics of statesmen were reduced to so low an ebb as regarded civil matters: but it was bad, palpably bad—it was intolerable—that the sacred interests of religion, in which were bound up the highest interests of human beings, should be sacrificed to forward such a purpose. And he would say to Sir Robert Peel, do what you like with tar, and butter, and hog's lard, and the income tax; though, by the bye, that was a sore point—for it brought up to the scratch several poor dissenting ministers—but, notwithstanding, he would say to Peel, do with these as you please; but, with all the sincerity of his heart, and with all the energy he could summon up, he would say to him, Lay not thy finger on the ark of God [loud cheering].

Mr Kennedy, in the course of his able address, referred to the beneficial results which the proposed measure of Sir R. Peel had already produced:—

It has put the establishment principle on its proper footing. Latitudinarian as it has been in practice, many a worthy man has clung to the idea that government should distinguish truth from error, and endow only the truth. But the British cabinet and the British legislature have declared that such a distinction is utterly impracticable in the circumstances of this empire, and would involve in it flagrant injustice. The declaration has received a fitting response both in the south and north. You have heard in what terms Dr Candlish has met it, and the entire Free Church will soon hold similar language. And not they alone. The good and episcopal Mr Bickersteth says that "if the state feel itself incompetent to choose between truth and falsehood, it would be best to leave them to themselves; but to support truth and falsehood at the same time is not wisdom, but presumptuous meddling with sacred things."

#### IRELAND.

**CORK.**—In an excellent letter to the *Cork Examiner*, explaining that the great principle upon which nonconformists oppose the Maynooth grant is, that no Christian community ought to accept any portion of the national taxes for the support of religious

worship or education, Mr A. King, independent minister of that city, says, "The independents of Dublin have forwarded petitions to the legislature embodying the same views, and we in Cork shall adopt a similar course." He continues, "Irishmen are able to pay for their religion, and for the education of their religious teachers. Are they not willing? What is there in the promised measure of Sir R. Peel but the eloquence of gold? If the Roman Catholics of Ireland accept this proffered bribe, they will thereby consolidate and perpetuate the evil principle out of which most of our social bickerings and politico-religious animosities have arisen."

**BELFAST MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MAYNOOTH MEASURE.**—A protest and petition, signed by thirty-seven of the ministers of different denominations, has been sent forward to the houses of parliament against the Maynooth measure. The unavoidable absence of many of the leading ministers and men, the rapidity with which Sir Robert Peel has pressed forward his measure, and the felt hopelessness of the agitation, have prevented a public demonstration. A public meeting had been resolved upon, which this rapidity on the part of the government set aside.—*Banner of Ulster.*

**THE PRESBYTERIANS.**—"There is, at least," says the *Chronicle*, "one section of Irish dissenters who are actuated by disinterested motives in their opposition to the Maynooth bill. We allude to the Associate Presbytery of Ireland, commonly called 'Primitive Seceders.' Having abandoned all aid from the state, they are in a condition consistently to assert the voluntary principle. They have just issued an address to the presbyterians of the north of Ireland. After remarking upon the taunt of the English and Scotch dissenters, that they are 'tonguetied,' the address says:—

"You are aware that we, as a body, have been practising for five-and-thirty years what we now recommend to others. At that date, the oldest of our ministers gave up the *regium donum*, because he saw it to be inconsistent with the kingly rights of Christ. Our younger ministers, too, have made sacrifices and encountered reproach in adhering to the same principle. We refuse state support, not from political considerations, but because God has forbidden His ministers to take it. We refuse state support, because it is impossible that a church can receive it and be wholly free and untrammelled. WHOEVER IS PAYMASTER WILL BE MASTER. We refuse to take money from the taxes, to which a large proportion is contributed by Roman Catholics and others, whom we believe to be in fatal error, because we feel it to be an affront to our Lord and Saviour to wring money for the support of His servants, from the reluctant hands of those who are opposed to His gospel. No Roman Catholic can taunt us with being paid out of his property."

In conclusion, they call upon their fellow-presbyterians to place themselves in a position to do the same.

#### THE PRESS AND THE ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH.

THE BRITISH PANTHEON.  
(From the *Bradford Observer*.)

THERE was a temple at Rome called the Pantheon, dedicated, as its name implies, to all the gods. Historians inform us, that at one time thirty thousand deities had each a niche in that temple.

It was the policy of the Roman government to adopt the gods of the nations which they conquered. They had taken the measure of human nature accurately enough to perceive that it was easier to conquer and take possession of the lands and cities of a people than to conquer their religious prejudices. Hence the number of gods in the imperial Pantheon.

Our readers must not imagine that the Roman government had a great veneration for each of these thirty thousand deities. No; they would have sold them cheaply to Pluto or any other purchaser. As Gibbon remarks, the common people looked upon each of them as equally true; the philosophers, as equally false; and the government, as equally useful. This multiplication of deities was certainly but a poor compliment to the supreme Jupiter Olympus.

We are apt to smile in contempt or sigh in pity at the heathenism of these poor Romans and their Pantheon full of gods. But let us see if there is not a humble imitation of such a temple in our own Christian country.

Our government is professedly Christian. The fundamental doctrine of Christianity is the unity of the Deity. So, if it is the duty of a Christian government to build a temple to its Deity, that temple must not be a Pantheon; none but one God must have an altar there.

Our government have erected a national temple; but into that temple they have admitted a plurality of gods—they have made it a pantheon.

The British empire is one; and our rulers tell the Irish repealers that one it must remain. Even our colonies are declared to be "integral parts" of it. But in this empire we have a Pantheon where we find such deities as episcopacy, presbyterianism; a bastard presbyterianism, as in Ulster; Roman Catholicism, as in Canada; and Brahminism, as in India. A sacrifice called *regium donum* is offered annually to the lesser deities who may choose to accept of it.

Truly we have a British Pantheon! Gradually have we been adding to the number of its gods; and in these days our chief ruler is labouring hard to introduce another, or to increase the sacrifice of one already there.

#### THE LATE DIVISION.

(From the *Times*.)

THE division which took place on Saturday morning is almost as curious in its details as it is remarkable and important in its general features. A close analysis of the list shows that the ministerial proposition would have been negatived, if submitted to the consideration of the unfettered portion of the conservative party. The motion of Sir Robert Peel was not only carried by the votes of the opposition members, but he actually marshaled under his banner upon this occasion no less than 165 whigs and radicals, while he could only retain the services of 158 conservatives; and even from the latter number we are bound in justice to deduct the mere place-holders, the members of his own administration. These are thirty in number, two of whom acted as tellers; so that the premier of a conservative ministry

could only muster upon this question 128 unplaced conservatives, and many even of that number are hangers-on and expectants, full of that political gratitude which consists in "a lively sense of favours to be received." It is clear, then, that if the duty of deciding on the grant to Maynooth had been left in the hands of the conservative party, the motion would have been negatived by a majority of 15; for the supporters of the amendment were 145 conservatives and 31 whigs or radicals. This division is not only the most remarkable that has taken place during the present session, but one of the most extraordinary that has ever occurred. The wonder is, not that the votes of opposition members carried the ministerial proposition, for such an event is by no means unparalleled, but that the measure itself should have been one which the existing opposition earnestly wished to propose when they were in power, but never could hope to carry. We subjoin a list of the 165 whigs or radicals who voted for Sir Robert Peel's measure:—

Aglionby, H. A.	Fitzwilliam, Hon. G. Paget, Lord A.
Ainsworth, P.	Palmerston, Viscount.
Aldam, W.	Fleetwood, Sir P. H. Parker, J.
Anson, Hon. Col.	Forster, M.
Archbold, R.	Fox, C. R.
Armstrong, Sir A.	French, F.
Arundel and Surrey, Gibson, T. M.	Phillips, G. R.
Earl of	Pigot, Right Hon. D.
Barclay, D.	Ponsonby, Hon. C.
Baring, Rt Hon. F. T. Grey, Rt Hon. Sir G. Rawdon, Colonel	F. A. C.
Barnard, E. G.	Redington, T. N.
Bell, John	Rice, E. R.
Bellew, R. M.	Roebuck, J. A.
Berkeley, Hon. Craven Hayter, W. G.	Ross, D. R.
Blake, Martin J.	Rumbold, C.
Bowes, John	Russell, Lord J.
Bowring, Dr	Russell, Lord E.
Brotherton, Joseph	Rutherford, A.
Browne, Hon. W.	Scott, B.
Bulkeley, Sir R. B. W. Horsman, E.	Scrope, G. P.
Buller, Charles	Howard, Hon. C. W. Sheil, Right Hon. R.
Buller, Edward	L.
Butler, P. S.	Howard, Hon. J. K. Shelburne, Earl of
Byng, George	Howard, Hon. E. G. G. Sheridan, R. B.
Byng, Rt Hon. G. S. Howard, P. H.	Smith, B.
Carew, Hon. R. S.	Howard, Hon. H.
Cavendish, Hon. C. C. Howard, Sir Ralph	Smith, J. A.
Cavendish, Hon. G. H. Howick, Viscount	Somers, J. P.
Chapman, B.	Somerville, Sir W. M.
Childers, J. W.	Stansfield, W. R. C.
Clay, Sir W.	Stanton, W. H.
Cobden, R.	Stanton, Sir G. T.
Colborne, Hon. W. N. Lambton, Hedworth	Stuart, W. V.
R.	Stock, Sergeant
Colebrooke, Sir T. E. Leader, J. T.	Strutt, E.
Collett, J.	Tancred, H. W.
Collins, W.	Thornely, T.
Cowper, Hon. W. F. Listowel, Earl of	Towneley, J.
Craig, W. G.	Loch, J.
Currie, R.	Macaulay, Right
Dalmeny, Lord	Hon. T. B.
Dalrymple, Captain	Macnamara, Major
Dawson, Hon. T. V.	Mangles, R. D.
Denison, W. J.	Marshall, W.
Denison, J. E.	Martin, J.
Dennistoun, J.	Martin, T. B.
D'Eyncourt, Rt Hon. Matheson, J.	C. T.
C. T.	Mitcalfe, H.
Divett, E.	Mitchell, T. A.
Duncan, Viscount	Murphy, F. S.
Duncannon, Viscount Murray, A.	
Dundas, D.	Napier, Sir C.
Easthope, Sir J.	O'Connor Don
Ebrington, Viscount	O'Ferrall, R. M.
Ellice, Rt Hon. E.	Ord, W.
Elphinstone, H.	Oswald, J.
Esmonde, Sir T.	Paget, Col.
Ferguson, Colonel	Paget, Lord W.
	Yorke, H. R.

The following list contains the names of the thirty placemen who ought to be deducted from the conservative supporters of Maynooth:—

Baring, H. B., a Lord of the Treasury.	Jermyn, Earl, Treasurer of the Household.
Baring, Hon. W. B., Paymaster-General of the Forces.	Lennox, Lord A., a Lord of the Treasury.
Bowles, Admiral, a Lord of the Admiralty.	Lincoln, Earl of, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.
Bruce, Lord Ernest, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.	M'Neill, D., Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Cardwell, E., Secretary to the Treasury.	Nicholl, Right Hon. J., Judge Advocate-General.
Clerk, Sir G., Vice-President of the Board of Trade.	Peel, Sir R., First Lord of the Treasury.
Cockburn, Sir G., a Lord of the Admiralty.	Peel, J., Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.
Corry, Right Hon. H., Secretary to the Admiralty.	Smith, Right Hon. T. B. C., Attorney-General for Ireland.
Duncombe, Hon. A., Groom in Waiting to the Queen.	Somerset, Lord G., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Follett, Sir W., Attorney-General.	Sutton, Hon. H. M., Under Secretary, Home office.
Fremantle, Sir T., Chief Secretary for Ireland.	Tennent, J. E., Secretary to the Board of Control.
Goulburn, Right Hon. H., Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Thesiger, Sir F., Solicitor-General.
Graham, Sir J., Home Secretary.	Trench, Sir F., Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance.
Herbert, Right Hon. S., Secretary at War.	Wellesley, Lord C., Equerry and Clerk Marshal to the Queen.
Hope, G. W., Under-Secretary for the Colonies.	Young, J., Secretary to the Treasury.

The following is a list of the 130 conservatives who supported the grant to Maynooth:—

Acland, Sir T. D.	Escott, B.	Irving, John
Acland, T. D.	Estcourt, T. G. B.	James, Sir W.
A'Court, Captain	Norrey, Lord	Jocelyn, Viscount
Adare, Viscount	Ossulston, Lord	Johnston, Sir J. V.
Adderley, C. B.	Oswald, A.	Kelly, Fitzroy
Bagot, Hon. W.	Owen, Sir J.	Knight, H. G.
Baillie, Colonel	Packington, J. S.	Lascelles, Hon. W. S.
Baird, W.	Patten, J. W.	Legh, G. C.
Baring, T.	Pennant, Hon. Col.	Liddell, Hon. H. T.
Barneby, J.	Pigot, Sir R.	Lindsay, H. H.
Barrington, Viscount	Præd, W. T.	Lyall, G.
Bell, M.	Pusey, P.	Mackenzie, W. F.
Bentinck, Lord G.	Reid, Sir J. R.	Mackinnon, W. A.
Blackburne, J. I.	Repton, G. W. J.	McGeachy, F. A.
Bodkin, W. H.	Round, J.	M'Neill, D.
Boldero, H. G.	Rous, Hon. Captain	Mahon, Viscount
Botfield, B.	Russell, C.	Manners, Lord C. S.
Bramston, T. W.	Russell, J. D. W.	Manners, Lord J.
Broadwood, H.	Sandon, Viscount	March, Earl of
Brownrigg, J. S.	Seymour, Sir H.	Martin, C. W.
Campbell, Sir H.	Sheppard, T.	Mildmay, Hon. St. J.
Carew, W. H. P.	Fitzmaurice, Hon. W. Milnes, R. M.	
Carnegie, Hon. Capt. Fitzroy, Hon. Henry Neville, R.		
Castlereagh, Viscount	Flower, Sir James	Smythe, Hon. G.
Charteris, Hon. F.	Gaskell, J. M.	Somes, J.
Chelsea, Viscount	Gladstone, Rt Hon.	Sotherton, T. H.
Cholmondeley, Hon.	W. E.	Stewart, J.
H.	Gladstone, Captain	Tollemache, Hon. F. J.
Clayton, R. R.	Godson, R.	Tomline, G.
Clifton, J. T.	Gordon, Hon. Capt.	Trevor, Hon. G. R.
Clive, Viscount	Gore, M.	Vernon, G. H.
Clive, Hon. R. H.	Granby, Marquis of	Villiers, Viscount
Coote, Sir C. H.	Greene, T.	Wall, C. B.
Courtenay, Lord	Hale, R. B.	Walsh, Sir J. B.



Cripps, W. Halford, Sir H. Whitmore, T. C.  
Damer, Hon. Colonel Hamilton, W. J. Wodehouse, E.  
Dickinson, F. H. Hamilton, Lord C. Wood, Colonel T.  
Dodd, G. Harcourt, G. G. Wortley, Hon. John  
Douglas, Sir C. E. Heathcote, Sir W. S.  
Douro, Marquis of Henneage, G. H. W. Wortley, Hon. James  
Dowdeswell, W. Hervey, Lord A. S.  
Drummond, H. H. Hinde, J. H. Wynn, Right Hon.  
East, J. B. Hogg, J. W. C. W. W.  
Eastnor, Viscount Holmes, Hon. W. A. Wynn, Sir W. W.  
Egerton, Lord F. Hope, Hon. C.  
Emlyn, Viscount Ingestre, Viscount

The following is a list of the 31 whigs and radicals who opposed the grant to Maynooth:—

Blewitt, R. Feilden, W. M'Taggart, Sir J.  
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. Fielden, John Maule, Rt Hon. F.  
Bright, J. Fitzroy, Lord C. Morris, D.  
Brocklehurst, J. Gisborne, T. Muntz, G. T.  
Christie, W. D. Hallyburton, Lord J. Pattison, J.  
Crawford, W. S. F. G. Protheroe, E.  
Curteis, H. B. Hastie, A. Stewart, P. M.  
Duke, Sir J. Heathcote, J. Trowbridge, Sir T.  
Duncan, G. Hindley, C. Turner, E.  
Duncombe, T. S. Humphrey, Alderman Wakley, T.  
Ewart, W. Jervis, J.

The following is a list of the 145 conservative opponents of the grant:—

Askers, J. Eaton, R. J. Mackenzie, T.  
Acton, Colonel Egerton, W. T. Maclean, D.  
Antrobus, E. Egerton, Sir P. Mainwaring, T.  
Arbuthnot, Hon. H. E. E. W. Marton, G.  
Arkwright, G. Farnham, E. B. Masterman, J.  
Astell, W. Fellows, E. Maunsell, T. P.  
Bagge, W. Ferrand, W. B. Maxwell, Hon. J. P.  
Bailey, J. jun. Filmer, Sir E. Mundy, E. M.  
Bankes, G. Ffolliott, J. Neeld, Joseph  
Baskerville, T. B. Forbes, W. Neeld, John  
Bateson, T. Forman, T. S. Newdegate, C. N.  
Beckett, W. Fox, S. L. Newry, Viscount  
Beresford, Major Fuller, A. E. Northland, Viscount  
Bernard, Viscount Gore, W. O. O'Brien, A. S.  
Blackstone, W. S. Gore, W. R. O. Packe, C. W.  
Boyd, J. Greenall, P. Palmer, R.  
Bradshaw, J. Gregory, W. H. Plumtre, J. P.  
Brisco, M. Grimsditch, T. Pollhill, F.  
Broadley, H. Grogan, E. Pollington, Viscount  
Brooke, Sir A. B. Hamilton, J. H. Pringle, A.  
Bruce, C. L. C. Hamilton, G. A. Rendlesham, Lord  
Bruen, Colonel Hampden, R. Richards, R.  
Bruges, W. H. L. Hamner, Sir J. Rolleston, Colonel  
Buck, L. W. Hardy, J. Round, C. G.  
Buckley, E. Harris, Hon. Capt. Rushbrooke, Colonel  
Buller, Sir J. Y. Hayes, Sir E. Ryder, Hon. G. D.  
Burrell, Sir C. M. Henley, J. S. Sanderson, R.  
Burroughes, H. N. Hepburn, Sir T. B. Shaw, Right Hon. F.  
Campbell, J. H. Hodgson, F. Sibthorp, Colonel  
Chapman, A. Hornby, J. Smith, A.  
Chetwode, Sir J. Hughes, W. B. Smyth, Sir H.  
Christopher, R. A. Hussey, A. Smollett, A.  
Cordington, Sir W. Husey, T. Spooner, R.  
Cole, Hon. H. A. Inglis, Sir R. H. Stanley, E.  
Colville, C. R. Johnstone, H. Stuart, H.  
Compton, H. C. Jolliffe, Sir W. G. H. Talbot, C. R. M.  
Conolly, Colonel Jones, Captain Taylor, E.  
Copeland, Alderman Kemble, H. Taylor, J. A.  
Darby, G. Knight, F. W. Tollemache, J.  
Dawney, Hon. W. Knightley, Sir C. Tower, C.  
Deedes, W. Law, Hon. C. E. Turner, C.  
Denison, E. B. Lawson, A. Tyrell, Sir J. T.  
Dick, Q. Lefroy, A. Verner, Colonel  
D'Israeli, B. Leslie, C. P. Vyvyan, Sir R.  
Douglas, Sir H. Long, W. Waddington, H. S.  
Douglas, J. D. S. Lowther, Sir J. H. Welby, G. E.  
Dugdale, W. S. Lowther, Hon. Col. Wyndham, Colonel  
Duncombe, Hon. O. Du Pre, C. G.

The absentees from the division on this debate were very numerous, amounting to no less than 148 members, of whom sixty-six were conservatives and eighty-one whig-radicals; this, of course, includes the pairs, of which no authentic collection has yet been made public. Although the measure concerned Ireland, there were no less than thirty-two Irish absentees. The following is a list of the conservatives who were not present:—

Alexander, N. Davies, D. A. S. Morgan, C. O. S.  
Alford, Viscount Forester, Hon. G. C. Newport, Viscount  
Allix, J. P. W. Palmer, G.  
Archdall, M. E. Gardner, J. D. Price, R.  
Attwood, M. Glynn, Sir S. R. Ramsay, W.  
Attwood, J. Grimston, Viscount Rashleigh, W.  
Baillie, J. H. Hamilton, C. J. B. Scott, F.  
Baillie, J., sen. Henniker, Lord Shirley, E. J.  
Baldwin, C. B. Hodgson, R. Shirley, E. P.  
Balfour, J. M. Hope, A. J. B. Somerton, Viscount  
Benbow, J. Hotham, Lord Spry, Sir S. T.  
Benett, J. Houldsworth, T. Stuart, Lord P. J. H.  
Blakemore, R. Irton, S. Sturt, H. C.  
Blandford, Marquis of Kerrison, Sir E. Thompson, Alderman  
Bunbury, T. Kirk, P. Thornhill, G.  
Cartwright, W. R. Lockhart, W. Trollope, Sir J.  
Chute, W. L. W. Lopes, Sir R. Trotter, J.  
Clive, E. B. Lygon, Hon. H. B. Vesey, Hon. T.  
Cochrane, A. D. R. Meynell, H. Vivian, J. E.  
C. W. Miles, P. W. S. Williams, T. P.  
Collett, W. R. Miles, W. Wood, Col. (Brecon)  
Cooper, Hon. A. H. A. Mordaunt, Sir J. Yorke, Hon. H. T.  
Cresswell, A. J. B. Morgan, C. M. R.

The following is a list of the whig-radicals who were not present at this division:—

Acheson, Viscount Evans, W. O'Connell, J.  
Bannerman, A. Fitzgerald, R. A. O'Connell, M.  
Barron, Sir H. Gill, T. O'Connell, M. J.  
Berkeley, G. C. G. F. Grattan, H. Ogle, S. H. C.  
Berkeley, Hon. F. Greenaway, C. Osborne, Capt. Bernal  
H. F. Grosvenor, Lord R. Pechell, Captain  
Berkeley, M. F. F. Hall, Sir B. Phillips, M.  
Bernal, R. Hay, Sir A. L. Phillips, Sir R. B.  
Blake, Sir V. Heathcote, G. J. Plumridge, Captain  
Blake, M. Hill, Lord M. Powell, C.  
Bodkin, J. J. Hoskins, K. Power, J.  
Bridgeman, H. Hurst, R. H. Pryse, P.  
Browne, R. D. James, W. Pulsford, R.  
Busfield, W. Johnson, W. A. Ramsbottom, J.  
Butler, Hon. P. Kelly, J. Ricardo, J. L.  
Callaghan, D. Langton, W. G. Roche, E. B.  
Cayley, E. S. Layard, B. V. Seymour, Lord  
Clements, Viscount Maher, N. Smith, Right Hon.  
Corbally, M. E. Marjoribanks, S. R. V.  
Dashwood, G. H. Marsland, H. Stanley, Hon. W. O.  
Drax, J. S. W. S. E. Morison, General Strickland, Sir G.  
Duff, J. Morrison, J. Tufnell, H.  
Dundas, F. Norreys, Sir C. D. Vivian, Hon. J. C. W.  
Dundas, J. W. D. O. J. Wemyss, J. E.  
Dundas, Hon. J. C. O'Brien, C. Westenra, Hon. J. C.  
Ellice, E., jun. O'Brien, J. White, H.  
Ellis, W. O'Brien, W. S. Wood, B.  
Etwell, R. O'Connell, D. Wood, C.

The tellers for the government were—Mr John Young and Mr Henry Baring; for the amendment—Lord Ashley and Mr J. C. Colquhoun.

On comparing the division list on the second reading, with the names in the list of members who voted on the introduction of the bill, we find that no fewer than six honourable members, who voted against the introduction of the measure, absented themselves on the second reading. For the sake of their constituents, we subjoin their names. Before doing so, however, we may just

state that five of the number are conservatives: Mr J. P. Alix, Captain Archdall, Mr Ellice, jun., Mr Greenaway, Mr W. Lockhart, and Mr G. Palmer. On the other hand, we observe that no fewer than seventeen members who voted, on the first occasion, in favour of the measure, were absent on the second reading; twelve conservatives and five liberals. Their names are—Mr Busfield, Admiral Dundas, Mr Ralph Etwell, General Morison, Captain Pechell, Captain Plumbridge, Mr R. Pulsford, Mr R. G. Stuart, Sir G. Strickland, Mr H. Turnell, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Alford, Marquis of Blandford, Mr Borthwick, Mr Houldsworth, Viscount Somerton, and the Honourable E. T. Yorke. Two members, who recorded their votes in favour of the bill on the first division, voted against it on the second reading. These are, Sir J. Lowther, member for York, and Mr Alexander Pringle, for Selkirk. The latter honourable member tendered his resignation to Sir Robert Peel, as one of the Lords of the Treasury, previously to voting against the government, and his resignation was immediately accepted.

BUNGAY, APRIL 17.—Mr Edward Miall, of London, being on a visit in this town, gave, in the assembly room here, last evening, a lecture on the principles embodied in the Anti-state-church Association. His address was received with marked interest, and imparted very evidently much satisfaction to the hearers. The lecture was a remarkable specimen of sound reasoning, most clearly arranged, beautifully illustrated, and exquisitely expressed; and was in every respect admirably calculated to impress the minds of those present with the importance, if not the necessity, of all sincere Christians establishing themselves on the first principles of biblical religion.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—It will be seen by advertisement that the voluntary principle will be expounded, at a public meeting, to be held at the Subscription rooms, on Tuesday next. The speakers who are expected to attend are in good repute for their eloquence and zeal, and their appearance on this occasion will help to redeem the cause of dissent from the odium which a misapprehension of dissenters' motives in attacking the Maynooth grant has cast on it.—*Western (Exeter) Times*. [The speakers referred to are Messrs Burnet and Forster, independent ministers, who visit Exeter as a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association.]

THE CLERGY AND POPULAR EDUCATION.—A correspondent who gives his name relates the following case of clerical intolerance:—An instance of clerical intolerance has just occurred in this town [Wokingham], which exhibits in a striking manner the unfriendly disposition of the state church to popular education. It appears that several respectable tradesmen residing in Wokingham embraced the opportunity afforded a few weeks since of visiting the neighbouring town of Reading, to hear Mr Vincent lecture on education, and, under a conviction of its importance, they were desirous of bringing the subject before the attention of their fellow-townsmen. For this purpose (after having corresponded with Mr Vincent) a gentleman waited on the alderman, and having engaged the Town hall, at once issued some bills a week previous to the appointed time, announcing that Mr Vincent would deliver a lecture on education in the Town hall, Wokingham, on Friday, the 11th of April; when, lo, on the afternoon of that day, and when the lecturer was already on his way, the alderman communicated to the gentleman who had first applied to him the startling information that the clergyman had called on him to induce him to rescind his previous agreement, and that in consequence the Town hall would not be granted. Thus, at the last moment, after having completed the necessary arrangements and incurred every expense, were the individuals who had projected this benevolent movement deprived of a place of meeting, at least, as far as clerical influence extended. But the existence of a British school in the town rendered this attempt at petty tyranny abortive, and in that building this friend of wronged humanity delivered a most eloquent and soul-stirring lecture to a numerous, respectable, and delighted audience—a lecture reflecting the highest credit on him as a patriot and a Christian.

CHEAP BIBLES.—Amongst the many things we see to wonder at in this our day, not the least of them is the cheapness with which the most beautiful copies of the Bible are now sold—yea, at one fourth of the price we formerly remember. Amongst those who have stood forward, conspicuous, in disposing of the scriptures, at a cheap rate, there is no one more so than Mr M'Phun; and it is quite a treat on a Saturday night, especially, to see the poor, and oftentimes thinly clad and emaciated tradesman, purchasing his fivepence Testament, or shilling Bible at the repository. Good King George the Third, expressed a strong desire that every one in his dominions should be able to read the Bible, and that wish has been responded to a thousand times by every Christian. Happy it is that the very poorest can now purchase that inestimable volume.—*Glasgow paper*.

REMOVAL OF THE STONE ALTAR FROM THE ROUND CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—The innovations, which have for so long a time occasioned great pain and dissension among the friends of our protestant church, have at length been removed by the churchwardens, who received a monition to that effect from the Archdeacon of Ely. The church will, therefore, very shortly be re-opened for divine service, and peace and harmony restored.—*Times*.

The total number of persons on board the ships United States and England, both of which, it is feared, have been lost, with all on board, was 164; namely, in the former 74, in the latter 90.

## General News.

## FOREIGN.

## AMERICA.

The intelligence from the United States is interesting. A general feeling of disapprobation had been manifested against the foolish speech of President Polk, and against the notion of going to war with Great Britain regarding the Oregon territory. The annexation of Texas is still a doubtful result. It seems the United States government had resolved on consummating the union of the two states without having obtained the consent of the other contracting party; and now by this mail we learn that the Texans are nearly unanimously opposed to the junction. The intelligence of Sir Robert Peel's amendments on the tariff had spread great satisfaction over the American union. "It is now certain," says the *New York Herald*, "from the best information, that Mr Pakenham, the British minister, has received instructions to open negotiations for a new commercial treaty with this country; and we really hope our government may meet him half-way." General Almonte, the Mexican minister at Washington, had not only put in an official protest against the measure for the annexation of Texas, but is understood to intend an appeal, through the papers, to the American people! It is now supposed that he meant to remain in New York until he received fresh instructions from the new Mexican administration; and meanwhile he expressed openly his belief that war will ensue. The senate had closed the extra session.

We learn from Canada that the University bill, granting equal privileges to all evangelical sects in the principal college of Canada West, which has heretofore been entirely under the control of the church of England, was carried on a second reading in the assembly of the provincial parliament by a vote of 45 to 34. In the course of the debate Solicitor-general Sherwood and Inspector-general Robinson stated that they had placed their respective offices at the disposal of the Governor, in consequence of this having been made a ministerial measure. His Excellency the Governor-general has accepted the Hon. Mr Robinson's resignation. After it had been decided that the University bills were not to be proceeded with this session, it was supposed the obstacle to Mr Robinson's remaining in the ministry had been removed.

## FRANCE.

France is dealing in a cautious and niggardly spirit with the slaves in her colonies. The Chamber of Peers on Friday week, after a warm debate, agreed to the clause in the Negro Emancipation bill by which a negro slave in the French colonies is, in future, to be permitted to purchase his freedom on certain conditions. An amendment proposed by Count Beugnot was also carried, by which an enfranchised negro slave is permitted to choose the employer for whom he is to labour for hire during five years after his emancipation. The *Debats* shows that, from the smallness of a day's wages and the large price fixed upon the slave, this privilege is not likely to advance, save to a very small extent, the freedom of the negro in the French colonies. A proposition against duelling was brought before the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, by M. Dozon, a conservative deputy. The discussion was remarkable for a declaration by M. Guizot, who did not support the measure; he was of opinion that duelling was rather the result of the progress of civilisation than a barbarous practice, especially in those cases in which it was resorted to in a just cause, and in a regular and honourable manner. The Council of Prefecture of Paris pronounced judgment, on Friday, in the case of thirty-five officers of the national guard, who were charged with a breach of the law regulating that body, by having signed petitions against the armament of the fortifications. Thirty officers have been suspended from exercising their functions for two months; the five others were released, after having given explanations that were deemed satisfactory.

Much alarm was created on Saturday by the sudden indisposition of M. Guizot. According to the last accounts all danger had ceased. M. Victor Hugo has been made a peer. Both government and the opposition are busy organising committees for the ensuing general election.

## INDIA.

Another mail, with intelligence to the 8th ult., has arrived, but is destitute of news. Not a movement had taken place in the Punjab, and all was likely to remain quiet until next cold season. The Scinde campaign, under Sir C. Napier, appears to have been at an end, and Beejar Khan, the only malcontent, had offered to surrender on condition of his life being spared, and some land given to him. The war in the Mahratta country seemed, too, to have exhausted itself. There was no domestic news. Sir H. Hardinge was still at Calcutta, and his interest on the education question seemed to be undiminished. The latest news from China was to the 14th of January, but is without interest.

## SPAIN.

Almost every arrival from this country brings intelligence of some retrograde step. A royal decree of October last, authorising a "marriage of conscience" between Christina and the Duke of Rianzares, and confirming her titles and prerogatives as queen-mother, was promulgated in the Cortes on the 8th inst; after which the Chamber voted thirty-four millions of reals to the Queen, three millions to the Infanta Luisa, and three millions to Queen Christina. The *Gazette* of the same day published a royal ordi-



nance, directing that the property of the secular clergy which yet remains unsold shall be restored to them. The Pope has also acknowledged Queen Isabella.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The latest news from this distracted country announces the probability of a speedy restoration of tranquillity. The Helvetic Diet succeeded, on the 12th inst, in uniting a sufficient majority in favour of the amnesty question. The Diet earnestly requested the state of Lucerne to grant an amnesty to all the persons implicated in the events of December and April last, and, in case condemnations to death should have been pronounced, not to carry them into execution. They have, also, passed a resolution suppressing the free corps. It has been ascertained that the whole of the number of the insurgents killed in the neighbourhood of Lucerne was about 420. The prisoners amount to about 1,806. Lucerne has anticipated the wishes of the Diet. Advices of the 17th inst mention that all the prisoners under twenty years of age had been liberated by the government of Lucerne, and sent back to their respective cantons. The chiefs of the expedition were alone to be tried, agreeably to the law against free corps, but there was every reason to hope that no capital sentence would be carried into execution. The government of Basle (country) had issued arrest warrants against the individuals who had addressed a new appeal to the free corps. At the sitting of the Diet, on the 16th, the member for Lucerne demanded that the cantons which had afforded assistance to the free corps, should be compelled to indemnify the sufferers by the invasion. Six states only supported the application, but it gave rise to a long and animated debate. The government of Berne has decided, after a warm discussion, that such functionaries as marched with the free corps shall be suspended, and that their conduct shall be made the subject of investigation. It is generally expected that Lucerne will decline receiving the Jesuits; if so, all cause for dissension will be removed.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**—We learn, from a certain source, that the British squadron recently fitted out at Portsmouth, and placed under the orders of Admiral Seymour, is intended to act in the Pacific ocean. The principal object of this expedition is to be ready in case of a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, to occupy, militarily, the ports and important positions of the Oregon, and to capture the numerous American merchantmen and whalers.—*Paris Presse.*

**TAHITI.**—Accounts have been received from Tahiti to the 27th of October, at which date there had been no change in the relative positions of the French and the natives at Papeiti. There was some alarm in the camps at the departure of the English steamer Salamander, the natives being apprehensive that they would then be attacked; but nothing of the kind had occurred.

The Captain-general of Cuba has issued a proclamation, ordering all vessels arriving at the ports in that island, with slaves on board, to be confiscated.

**MOROCCO.**—The Madrid *Heraldo* has received accounts from Morocco, which give positive assurance that Abd-el-Kader has made an appeal to the fanatical portion of the people of Morocco, and has placed himself at the head of a rebellion, the object of which is to dethrone Abd-el-Rahman. The Emperor finds it difficult to get his soldiers to act, in consequence of the influence exercised by Abd-el-Kader, as head of the Marabouts, over the Mussulman population.

**INUNDATIONS IN GERMANY.**—The *Revue de Paris* states that the greatest inundations of which Germany has, during two centuries, preserved the recollection, were those of 1655 and of 1784; nevertheless, neither of those events was so disastrous as the inundations of the present year. The entire Germanic confederation, a part of Austria, and of Poland, have been literally under water since the 30th of March. The Rhine, the Maine, the Neckar, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Vistula, have in succession overflowed their banks, not in a day, but in an hour. Frankfort, Mentz, Cologne, Dresden, Prague, and a number of other towns, and several thousand villages, were covered with water. The magnificent bridge of Dresden has been carried away, and many edifices have been destroyed. In the midst of the general desolation, public charity has not remained inactive. Committees have been formed in the cities, and assistance has been afforded in every direction. At the head of the committees are inscribed the names of kings, princes, ministers, generals, provincial governors, and bishops. One committee collected at Berlin, between the 1st and 7th of April, 104,792 thalers (£16,000 British).

#### DOMESTIC.

##### METROPOLITAN.

**THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.**—On Sunday forenoon, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., who recently returned from Bokhara, where he was so long a prisoner, resumed his ministerial duties by preaching a sermon at Trinity church, Gray's Inn road, on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also on behalf of the society for promoting the employment of additional curates in populous places. The church was crowded to suffocation.

**METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION,** for abridging late hours of business, held a meeting at the National School room, Marlborough road, Chelsea, which was attended by several of the clergy and other influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Resolutions, expressive of sympathy with

the objects of the association, and pledging the meeting to aid in carrying them out, especially by abstaining from making purchases after six o'clock in the evening, were adopted.

**PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.**—During the last fortnight several benevolent societies, in which the metropolis so largely abounds, have held their anniversary meetings. Amongst them have been the Printers' Pension Society, at which Mr D'Israeli, M.P., presided, and subscriptions to the amount of £400 were received; the London Orphan Asylum; the Society for the Protection of Young Females, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair; and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, when Lord Sandon presided, and £1,300 was subscribed, which will enable the society considerably to extend the benefits at present conferred upon those governesses worthy of support. The funds of this excellent society now amount to more than £12,000, though a large sum of money has been distributed in annuities amongst aged governesses.

**ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—A large number of workmen are employed, at this immense pile, in an attempt to remove the incrustation arising from the smoke and dirt of many years.

**JOSEPH ADY** is still busy discovering fortunes for the unconscious rightful owners "for a consideration." And he is more impudent than ever: for he states in his circulars that he is "personally known to each of the aldermen of London;" adding, in a postscript—"In case you have any difficulty in getting the money, apply to Sir Peter Laurie, deputy lord mayor, at the Mansion house; who will see justice done you free of expense, except postages, which you must pay both ways."

**THE CONVICT HOCKER.**—It is generally expected by the prison authorities that Monday next will be the day of execution. The convict, however, has abandoned all hopes of mercy, and, through the exertions of the Rev. Mr Davis, has at length been brought to a deep sense of his awful situation, and begins to show signs of contrition and repentance. Yesterday Mr Sheriff Sidney had a lengthened interview with the convict, who was engaged reading and writing nearly the whole of the day. It is now said that the convict will leave in the hands of the authorities a full and ample confession of the horrid deed.—*Globe.*

#### PROVINCIAL.

**WEST KENT ELECTION.**—A meeting of conservative electors at Maidstone on Thursday, confirmed the opinion of the committee that both Lord Holmesdale and Mr Frewin should retire in favour of Col. Austen, of Kissington Levensall, president of the West Kent Agricultural Protection Society, and a staunch opponent of the Maynooth Endowment bill, not without a protest, however, from some friends of Lord Holmesdale against his forced retirement. The nomination is fixed for Friday.

A large body of the electors of West Surrey have signed a requisition to Mr Trotter, one of the members, to resign his seat, in consequence of the support he has given to those measures of Sir R. Peel's administration adverse to the agricultural interest.

**NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN MANCHESTER.**—Steps have been taken to form a new chamber of commerce in Manchester, under the name of the Manchester Mercantile Association. The *Guardian* of yesterday says:—"We understand that about 150 individuals and firms, of all shades of opinion in politics, and including a large proportion of the leading merchants and manufacturers of the town, have already given their names as members of the new chamber."

**EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT LLANDOVERY.**—The dissenters of Wales have made a bold and energetic step for the promotion of popular education. On Wednesday and Thursday last a conference, attended by 117 ministers and gentlemen of the baptist, independent, Wesleyan, and Calvinistic denominations in South Wales, and by Messrs Scott and Crowther, from the Wesleyan committee of education, and Messrs H. Richard and Ainslie, from the Congregational Board of Education, was held in the above town on the subject of education. Our limits will not allow of our giving even a sketch of the many excellent addresses delivered during the sittings. It was resolved by the conference, that the above-named four denominations of South Wales unite in a vigorous effort for the promotion of daily education—that government aid be altogether repudiated—that a training school for teachers be immediately established—that a standing committee, consisting of four gentlemen of each denomination, two laymen and two ministers, be appointed—and that a further conference be convened in April, 1846. The following are the officers of the society, in addition to the committee:—David Charles, Esq., Caernarthen, chairman; W. G. Thomas, Esq., Caernarthen, treasurer; Mr James Pratten, Brecon, Mr D. R. Stephen, Newport, Mr D. Rees, Llanelli, secretaries.

Of the children employed in the mill of Mr Gardner, of Preston, when the hours of labour were twelve daily, the average number who attended an evening school was twenty-seven. At the present time, when the working hours have, for a year, been only eleven, the number attending school in an evening is ninety-six.—*Preston Guardian.*

**ABRIDGMENT OF THE HOURS OF BUSINESS.**—On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Town hall, in compliance with an invitation from the "Birmingham Association for the Abridgment of the Hours of Business." The magnificent building was crowded to overflow; the platform being occupied by nearly all the leading public men, lay and clerical, in the town, while the side galleries were filled by ladies. The object of the meeting was to hear a statement of the "claims of the association upon the sympathy and support of the public;" and

to present these claims, the services of the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Rev. J. P. Lee, M.A., Rev. S. Gedge, Rev. T. S. Morgan, Rev. G. S. Bull, of the church of England; Rev. J. A. James, Rev. James Roberts, of the independents; Rev. G. Dawson, M.A., of the baptist denomination, &c., &c., were obtained. James Bourne, Esq., high bailiff, occupied the chair; and various resolutions, urging the subject upon the attention of all classes of the community, were unanimously adopted.—*Birmingham Pilot.*

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—On Saturday the 19th instant, a gentleman, a passenger to Bristol by the 12 o'clock down-train from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, discovered, shortly before the train arrived at Slough, that he had lost his purse, containing Bank of England notes to the amount of £900, besides £2 10s. in gold and 8s. 6d. in silver. Immediately on the arrival of the train at Slough station, he proceeded direct to the office of the electric telegraph, in a state of very great excitement, not knowing whether he had been robbed of his money in the railway carriage, or had lost it before he entered the train. Information of the loss was instantaneously transmitted to the superintendent of the telegraph at the Paddington terminus, who immediately proceeded to the booking-office where the gentleman paid for his ticket, where the purse and its contents were found untouched, within five minutes from the time of the loss being made known at the Slough telegraph-office. The gentleman had the satisfaction of knowing, by means of this extraordinary invention, that his property was safe, and shortly afterwards he received it by the following train.

**DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT DERBY.**—Scarcely six months have elapsed since a portion of the arch then in the course of erection to cover the Mill-fleam in the Morlege, in this town, gave way, and caused the death of six persons, who were at the time under it; and now a second fall has taken place, by which two persons have lost their lives, and two others have been seriously injured. On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, the contractor for the erection of the Mill-fleam arch, Mr James Sims, his son, Edward Sims, an apprentice of the name of Harlow, and a workman of the same name, were under the arch, about the middle part, for the purpose of striking the centres; and it appears they had been occupied in this situation nearly an hour, when in one instant, without any warning being given, a portion of the arch gave way, and the whole were buried underneath. An alarm was quickly spread in all directions, and a dense crowd repaired to the spot, who, under the direction of the borough magistrates, and a number of the police, rendered immediate assistance. An hour elapsed ere the mass of rubbish could be removed so as to extricate the bodies. Sims and his apprentice, Harlow, were taken out dead, and the other two alive, but extensively injured on their heads and faces. Three other persons under the arch at the time of the fall miraculously escaped injury. This event has excited the strongest feeling amongst the inhabitants: as on the last occasion, the accident was attributed to a want of skill, and this is said to have originated in the unscientific manner in which the arch had been constructed. An inquest was held on the bodies before B. Balguy, Esq., coroner, and stands adjourned till Monday next.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—On Saturday afternoon, whilst a large number of persons were engaged at the arches along which the Sheffield and Manchester railway is to be carried some distance, no less than nine of them gave way at the same instant, and buried in the ruins all the men who were employed about them. The arches were of hewn stone. The number killed is at present uncertain. On Saturday nine bodies were dug out of the ruins. Upwards of 100 men, and a large number of horses, were engaged during the whole of Sunday in removing the fallen materials, and up to Sunday evening four more bodies were found buried in the ruins, making in the whole ten, of whom seven were killed on the spot. The remaining three were taken out alive, but two of them are so severely injured that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. From the best possible information to be obtained, there are from eighteen to twenty persons killed, most of whom are single men. It would be useless at present to notice any of the various surmises as to the probable origin of this sad catastrophe. No doubt a searching investigation of all the facts of the case will take place before the coroner's jury.

**EXECUTION AT WARWICK.**—The execution of James Crowley, for the murder committed at Spenal, took place on Friday morning. "At service in the chapel," says the *Times*, "he was remarkably firm, and even when upon the scaffold, he displayed extraordinary stability of mind." Some hundreds of people assembled from the neighbourhood of Alcester and Studley, and at ten o'clock, the hour of execution, the criminal appeared upon the scaffold. Before his execution, he gave in a statement, thanking his friends for their exertions in his behalf, and assuring them that the time thus gained had been productive to him of the most extreme satisfaction and relief. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down, and immediately buried within the precincts of the gaol. About 5,000 persons were present. The *Birmingham Pilot* gives the following sickening details, illustrating the moral effects of executions:—

No sooner had the fatal bolt been drawn, than the uproar amongst the mob baffles description. Up to this time curiosity had restrained them; now the worst passions suddenly leaped into full play. Instead of a sense of awe at the sight of death, there was exhibited the concentrated essence of brutality and depravity in their most revolting shapes—living and moving in the most

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frightful attire, and under the most frightful circumstances—scoffing, drinking, scuffling, hooting, and it may be, pocket-picking, was the climax to this horrid ceremony. Aye, and there was something more than these—there was the young mother, of whom we have spoken, and the girl of sixteen, exhibiting their sickly and whimpering sentimentality at windows, within a dozen yards of the gallows and of the murderer who had paid the forfeit of his crime with his life. Why had such as these thrust themselves there in such an hour? Why, except to expose the entire absence from their breasts of all the best feelings that should animate human nature? Out upon such hypocrisy!

But we passed on through the crowd, and encountered even more to excite a feeling of horror, sufficient to make the blood curdle in one's veins. There was the sturdy mendicant, and the drunken prostitute, and the everlasting yell of the vendors of "the dying speech and confession of the malefactor," and the brawler of ribald songs beneath the walls of this great prison, from the summit of which there was suspended one of their own species, whose very life-struggles had scarcely passed away!

We would that we could end here; but it is not permitted to us. We cast our eyes aloft on to the scaffold; the dark figure of ignorance—arrant ignorance and superstition—waved her hand there. We approached nearer, and our eye encountered at least twenty women, of all ages, thrusting themselves forward, and seeking the cure of disease by a *charm*—in a word, those whom it had pleased God to afflict with what will be known by the name of a *wen*, came here with the grossly superstitious idea that it would "fade away," on being rubbed with the man's hand who had yielded up his life on a scaffold!

**ANOTHER MURDER BY POISONING.**—Lincoln.—Another of those shocking acts of poisoning which of late have been of too frequent occurrence in different parts of the country, has recently been brought to light at a small village called Laceby, near Grimsby, in this county, concerning which a woman, Jane Bell, has been committed to prison. The unfortunate deceased was her husband, was a public carrier, and a very respectable man. The woman is in a state of pregnancy. No cause is stated to account for her diabolical conduct.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, April 23.

### PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS sat only for an hour and a half last night; transacting routine business. The war of petitioning, relative to Maynooth, was still kept up. Mr Fox Maule presented 73 from Scotland; Colonel Powell, 18; Mr Crawford, 10; Mr Ferrand, 10; Mr Bright a large number; and Mr Trelawney and Mr Villiers several against all endowments. Mr S. CRAWFORD gave notice of his intention, in committee on the Maynooth College bill, to move that the portion of the grant to be applied to the extension, improvement, and furnishing the college, shall be taken from the revenues derived from the crown lands in Ireland, under the control of the board of woods and forests. The House adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord BROUGHAM renewed his tilt against railways, on the motion for the third reading of the Land Clauses Consolidation bill. He repeated, at much length, the objections he has so often urged to the constitution of the railway department of the Board of Trade, which, as he contended, had frustrated any advantage which might have been expected from the establishment of such a tribunal, and increased and exaggerated all the evils it was intended to prevent. He complained, too, of the undue favour shown by parliament to railway speculations, and would have preferred that it should, as in France, have taken the whole subject into its hands. He gave some instances of the hardships to which small proprietors were exposed, and announced his intention of proposing a clause by which some of the "systematised injustice" lately introduced would be obviated. Lord DALHOUSIE declined to enter again upon a discussion of the constitution of the Railway Board, or the amount, or the evils of railway speculation, and contented himself with giving a positive contradiction to most of the allegations with which Lord Brougham's speech had abounded. The reports of the railway committees would prove whether those of the Board were useless or not. Lord A-HURSTON, the Duke of BEAUFORT, Lord WINCHELSEA, and Lord CAMPBELL, took part in the discussion, and the bill was then read a third time. Two clauses which Lord Brougham afterwards proposed to add, met with no better fate than his opposition to the bill. Petitions against the Maynooth grant were presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Enniskillen, the Bishop of Chester, the Marquis of Anglesea, and the Earl of Powis; Lord Stanley presented one in favour of the grant. The Earl of Powis gave notice that it was intention, on Tuesday next, to move the second reading of the bill at present lying on the table, relative to the St Asaph and Bangor dioceses.

**THE MAYNOOTH AGITATION.**—This evening an anti-Maynooth and anti-endowment meeting is to be held at the London tavern, at which Mr Crawford, Mr Duncombe, Mr G. Thompson, Dr Price, Mr C. Stovel, and other influential gentlemen, are expected to be present. Yesterday evening a large meeting was held at Eagle street chapel. In the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth the anti-Maynooth committee is especially active, and are about to hold a series of meetings. On Friday the Wesleyans of the metropolis hold an aggregate meeting at the City road chapel. Early next week, probably on Tuesday, a meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury will be held to protest against state endow-

ments, to petition parliament, and adopt a memorial to the Queen, calling for a dissolution of parliament. Sir R. Peel will find that he has still a hard contest to fight for the success of his measure. At the meeting held yesterday at Exeter hall a resolution was carried, approving of "the course taken by the Central Anti-Maynooth committee, for assembling in London protestant deputations from all parts of the United Kingdom, to take steps both for defeating this most objectionable measure in the remaining stages of its progress through the legislature, and for guarding against the recurrence of a similar outrage on their religious convictions in time to come." The conference is to be held on the 30th instant. We trust that all dissenters who value their principles and hate religious bigotry will have nothing to do with the conference, or the agitation of the no-papery party.

**MAYNOOTH.**—BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—At the Tottenham Court Road chapel, on Monday last, the British Anti-state-church Association held a meeting of its members and friends to petition against the Premier's Maynooth College bill, at which about 2,000 persons were present. Mr J. W. Richardson (one of the ministers of the place) took the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Eckett, Mr Carlile, Mr Stovel, Mr Aveling, Mr G. Clarke, Dr Price, and Mr J. A. Roberts; Josiah Conder, Esq., and Dr Jenkyn, were also on the platform; but the late to which the meeting was protracted, prevented their speaking to the resolutions with which they were entrusted. The ground on which the opposition to this bill was based was set forth in the resolutions, which were similar to those adopted at other meetings of the friends of the association. The "no popery" cry was denounced by all the speakers; the miserable, but plausible, plea of conciliation, by which Sir Peel had succeeded, to a great extent, in entrapping the House of Commons, was ably exposed; the hollowness of the subterfuge put forth by one or two of the "Collective Wisdom," that it was "merely an educational grant," was clearly shown; and the fact that the existence of a protestant state church in Ireland—shaking to its very foundations by the concurrent power of a Roman catholic people and its own inherent weakness—had mainly induced this measure, with a view to save it from annihilation by putting a bribe in the hands of the priesthood, was dwelt upon with great effect. The meeting was enthusiastic in its expression of approbation at the anti-state-church principles which pervaded the speeches; and we feel assured, that had only half the number of petitions been presented to the House, and those founded on the basis of that passed at this meeting, no such slight would have been put upon them as the minister has thought himself justified in attaching to those addressed to parliament on other, and comparatively unsubstantial, grounds. The petition has received nearly 1,500 signatures, and will be presented to the House by Sharman Crawford, Esq.

**"NO POPERY" MEETING AT EXETER HALL.**—"No popery" was last night again the order of the evening at Exeter hall. Crowded to excess, the walls rung again with peals of applause at the "damnable idolatry of Roman catholicism, Maynooth a normal school for sedition and blasphemy," &c.; though even here, the sentiment put forth by Mr J. G. Goodheart (church of England minister of Reading), that the first step towards the mischief they were then met to put a stop to, was the passing of the Catholic Emancipation act, was almost unanimously repudiated by the thousands present. The other great topic of the evening was, a solemn resolution to use, vigorously and determinedly, every constitutional means of resistance to prevent the bill from passing into a law—a determination which, if carried out, as carried out we believe it will, must be successful. Deputations from every city, borough, and town of the United Kingdom are expected to arrive in town next week, for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of proceeding; whilst a direct attack on the members forming the "Ayes" of the division list is to be commenced by a memorial to the representatives of Lambeth, expressing the determination of the subscribers, that they will vote for no member at the next election who is found supporting the measure for the establishment of Roman catholicism in Ireland. We gathered from this meeting, that the game of agitation is but just begun—an important element of it having but now been brought into requisition, viz., the evangelical priesthood of the establishment. The presence of Mr Goodheart, of Reading; the rector of St Andrew's, Holborn; and Mr Mortimer (all of whom addressed the meeting), and the confessions which each made, go to prove this fact; and the statement, over and over again made, that most probably a fortnight, at least, would elapse ere the bill could be forced through its various stages, was intended to encourage the people of Great Britain to a prompt and vigorous display of their opposition to this iniquitous proposition. On the whole, there is but too much reason to believe, that if the opposition be successful, it must be attributed to a dread of popery rather than to an appreciation of that just principle which refuses to recognise the right of secular governments to appropriate the public money to the support of any religion. The meeting was protracted to a very late hour—past eleven o'clock—and the great majority seemed to be in no haste to depart even then, so intense was the feeling excited on the subject. The proceedings were commenced by a prayer by Dr Holloway, and the reading of the second psalm by Mr Thelwall. The Marquis of Breadalbane ably filled the chair, and the resolutions were severally moved and seconded by Mr Robinson (rector of St Andrew's, Holborn), and Mr A. Tidman (secretary to London Missionary Society), Mr Goodheart, of Reading, E.

Baines, jun., Esq. (editor of the *Leeds Mercury*), and J. H. Cumming, Esq.; Mr Mortimer, of Gray's Inn Chapel, London, and Sir C. E. Smith; the Rev. W. Chalmers, of the Free church; J. C. Evans, Esq., and Dr Bennett (Wesleyans); Mr Jabez Burns (Baptist); Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., and J. D. Paul, Esq.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE GREAT BRITAIN.**—Yesterday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their contemplated visit to this extraordinary vessel. The day was remarkably fine, and many thousand persons assembled, both at Greenwich and Blackwall, to await the arrival of the royal party. Her Majesty arrived at Greenwich at half-past three o'clock, and proceeded to the Great Britain in the Dwarf yacht. The river was studded with craft of every description, including several steamers crowded with spectators, and the City state barge with the Lord Mayor on board. The royal party remained on board the Great Britain about three quarters of an hour. The steamer was in its ordinary state. Her Majesty expressed great satisfaction after the inspection of the vessel. In reply to Prince Albert, Captain Hosken said that the vessel would sail for America at the latter end of July or the beginning of August. The royal party returned to Buckingham palace at a quarter past five o'clock.

We understand that a deputation, consisting of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir David Brewster, Mr James Taylor, James Crawford, Esq., advocate, and James Crawford, Esq., writer to the signet, has arrived in town for the purpose of waiting upon her Majesty's ministers, to endeavour to procure the repeal of the Scottish university tests.

**THE FATAL ACCIDENTS AT DERBY AND ASHTON.**—The coroner's inquests to inquire into the cause of the death of the parties killed at each of these places, as detailed in another column, were held on Monday. At Derby, the jury returned the following verdict:—

"Accidental death; but the jury cannot separate without expressing their strong conviction that had the joint committee of the corporation and the commissioners appointed a competent and efficient engineer to superintend over Mr Sims during the progress and in the execution of the works, and which, they think, after the warning the first accident had conveyed, they should have done, the accident which has since occurred would not have happened."

The inquest at Ashton was adjourned to this day week. No evidence as to the cause of the accident was given, except the fact that some of the workmen had seen a crack in one of the arches.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting of the association was held on Monday, in the Conciliation hall. The excitement caused by the protracted discussion on the Maynooth bill, and the anxiety to hear the sentiments of Mr O'Connell on the subject, drew together one of the largest assemblies that had appeared for some time in the Conciliation hall. G. B. ROCHE, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. The absorbing topic was, of course, the Maynooth debates. The proceedings were opened by three protracted cheers for Sir R. PEEL and his majority of Friday night. Mr O'CONNELL was in affected rapture. "This was," he said, "a great day for Ireland [cheers]. Circumstances which had lately occurred ought to prove to the people the value of perseverance—by perseverance they could achieve the glorious object for which they were contending [hear hear]. The time was fast approaching when Ireland would be treated as an integral portion of the British empire." He then commented on the speeches delivered during the debate. He warmly praised Sir JAMES GRAHAM and called for three cheers for the right honourable baronet. The speech of the right honourable baronet was a manly, candid, and repentant speech, and gave abundant promise of amendment [hear, hear]. He considered they ought to send him absolution from the Conciliation hall [loud laughter]. We had not much fault to find with the Premier's speech. He continued in the following strain:—

On the whole, he considered the debate as most creditable, and he was certainly astonished at seeing so much type in England, and so little abuse of him. The opposition to the Maynooth bill was headed by the dissenters, and drew from his friend Mr Stovel a well-merited castigation. The dissenters were guilty of base ingratitude—they were emancipated in '28, and for that event they were chiefly indebted to the Irish catholics. It was he (Mr O'Connell) who drew up a petition in their favour, which was signed by 28,000 persons, and within a fortnight after the presentation of that petition they were emancipated. They were not surprised at the opposition of the methodists. The catholics had supported the cause of the Free church party in Scotland, but they had also evinced ingratitude. He was done with these parties—he wanted nothing from them, but abuse [hear, hear]. It gave him sincere satisfaction to have it in his power to declare, that the protestant party, both in England and Ireland, had not made any demonstration against the Maynooth bill [hear, hear]. Since he became acquainted with the result of the division he was in the best possible humour; in fact, he awoke this morning laughing [laughter]. Never, at any former period of his life, did he consider himself as standing in a prouder position than he did at that moment. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr Smith.

### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	3020	270	310			
Scottish ..						
Irish ....			2460			
Foreign ..		3860	5480			

Prices are about the same as on Monday. Not much business doing.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Querist." Dissenters cannot consistently oppose the Maynooth grant on religious grounds; but, as opponents of all state grants to religion, their opposition is both just and reasonable. By petitioning against popery they recognise the right of the legislature to interfere with religion.

"A Member of the Association," and "H. H." Their views have been communicated to the right parties. The theatre is engaged, but a central meeting is to be held at the London tavern this evening.

"W. Sharp," "R. P. J.," and "One of the People," received.

"N. R." "Anti-state-church." Excluded this week for want of room.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
For 7 lines...5s. 0d. | For 10 lines...6s. 0d.  
For every additional line...4d.

\* Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1845.

WE beg to announce to our subscribers that we shall publish our usual supplementary numbers during the month of May, to enable us to give reports of the anniversary meetings of the various religious and philanthropic societies. The first extra number will appear on Monday morning, May 5th, containing reports of the meetings of the Baptist Societies, &c.

### SUMMARY.

THE gale has increased to a hurricane. British blood is mounting up—and a crafty minister, the fitting president of a corrupt legislature, already foresees and speaks of the probability of his own fall. We have spoken elsewhere of the duty which, at this crisis, the dissenters of the empire owe to their own principles. In addition to the counsel we have there ventured to give them, we call upon them now to scrutinise the division list, and, with stern determination of purpose, to take instant steps for bringing the whole of their power to bear in purging the House of Commons of those pseudo-liberals who gave their assent to the second reading of the Maynooth bill. Let us have a clean sweep—whatever may come of it! No hesitation! No bowels of political mercy! The man who would deliberately save one church establishment by creating another, is not to be trusted even for one hour with the liberties of the people. We have had experience bitter enough, in all conscience, of the enslaving and degrading results of linking the priesthood with the government. The history of ages is little else than a continuous and ever-varying illustration of this theme. If those members of parliament, who have voted with Sir Robert Peel, do not know this, they are too ignorant to make laws for the British people. If they do know it, they are too base to be the guardians of English liberty. Out with them—every man of them! Heed not their pretexts! Look not at what they have done in other directions! Scruple not to sever the fondest ties of attachment! If ever the country is to be righted, the sacrifice must be made. Spare not even a Cobden in this necessary work of purgation! The battle is for all time; and he who turns craven at this critical moment, is a traitor.

They who have already examined the division list, and have found their members in the majority, should instantly memorialise them, and call upon them to resign. The City, we believe, is already stirring, in answer to the defiance of Lord John Russell. Will not Westminster follow the example? Will the Tower Hamlets lag behind, or Lambeth fail in doing its duty? Lancashire has organised a formidable movement against the bill. Will love of free trade put out the eyes of dissenters in that district? What does Manchester mean to do with its members? Salford, too, will it be silent? Will Stockport take its part in this contest with insincerity? Will not Bolton utter its voice? There is Leeds, too—Northampton, Leicester, Wolverhampton, Bath, Coventry, Norwich, *cum multis aliis*—we expect to hear that every one of them is up and doing. There may be no resignations in consequence—but it is well to give warning. A general election is near at hand, and should this Maynooth bill be passed, no great mischief will be done between now and the dissolution of parliament.

But the duty of dissenters will not end with the adoption of such measures. Let them now organise themselves for electioneering purposes—seek and settle upon their new candidate—introduce him to the constituency—and use their best endeavours to test his soundness and sincerity. Let them beware of aristocrats of whatever professions. They must choose from among themselves sober men, willing to make some sacrifice for the regeneration of the country. Events, perhaps, may now open the eyes of many to the cruel restrictions of the existing representative system—but, at all events, let them do their best with such ma-

chinery as they have, and let them make a thorough understanding of, and a sincere attachment to, the voluntary principle, a *sine qua non* in the candidate to whom they give their votes.

We come now to the debate which terminated on Friday night. It is a weary waste of words through which to wade. To give any analysis of speeches would outrun our limits, and would, moreover, defeat our present purpose—for, should we go over the whole field of discussion, the points most worthy of notice would be lost in the mass of nonsense which was uttered. To these points we invite attention, for they will repay it, and thus some useful knowledge may be gleaned even from the desert.

Nothing could be more unequivocal than the proofs afforded by this protracted discussion, of the coalition, all but open and avowed, between Peel and Lord John Russell. Numberless were the expressions let drop on both sides, indicating a thorough understanding between the parties attached to both the political leaders. The move, therefore, may be looked upon as that of the combined sections of the aristocracy against the people—and where they unite to set at naught the feelings of the community, what man can be blind enough to anticipate extended liberty as the result of it? Then, again, the real motive of the coalition continually peeped out—to save the establishment principle in Ireland, and, by enlarging, to perpetuate it. It is plain enough that the Irish protestant church cannot be maintained in that island, otherwise than as a co-endowed institution with Roman catholicism. The patronage and the power which any embodiment of that principle puts into the hands of the aristocracy, are much too valuable to be sacrificed without a deadly struggle. They cannot, it was admitted by the Premier, be retained by force. The only chance, therefore, of lengthening out their days is the employment of corruption under the guise of high-minded liberality to a hostile faith. Hence, almost everyone who took part in the debate, save Mr Cobden, regarded this measure as the first of a series. Lord John Russell pledged himself to go further; and Peel himself refused to give any promises of stopping at the present stage. In fact, the whole debate turned upon the expediency of paying, from state resources, the Roman catholic priesthood of Ireland. It was the one ever-prominent idea. Both sides of the House rung with it. Both parties professed an eager readiness to see it accomplished. How, amidst all this, the member for Stockport could declare that he saw in it nothing but an educational measure, and, as such, should vote for it, passes our comprehension—unless, indeed, like Nelson on a memorable occasion, he deliberately lifted the telescope up to his blind eye.

There is one more feature of the debate worth noting. The dissenters had scarcely a man there to represent their own principles. They are deeply indebted to Messrs Bright, Crawford, Muntz, and Duncombe, for their admirable and effective speeches on this measure. But even here, they can hardly take credit to themselves for the result, however gratifying. They had no right to expect the aid so gallantly rendered them. They never yet returned a member to parliament avowedly to expound the important truths they hold. This must be altered—and altered forthwith. What have we been, hitherto, but puppets in the hands of the whig party, played off for their purposes against the Tories, and uniformly betrayed when our cherished principles were at stake? The Factories' Education bill may have taught us one lesson—the Maynooth Endowment bill will, we hope, rivet it upon our memory—that the support by dissenters of the party-liberalism of the Reform club is the surest treachery to themselves.

The division list, when analysed, exhibits some curious details. Out of the 323 members who voted with Sir Robert Peel, there were but 158 conservatives, of whom no less than 30 were placemen, and, as the *Times* aptly remarks, a still larger number were "hangers-on and expectants, full of that political gratitude which consists in 'a lively sense of favours to be received.'" The whigs and whig-radicals, who lent their support to the Premier, were not less than 165—considerably upwards of one-half of the whole majority. In the minority opposed to the bill, there were 145 conservatives, and only 31 liberals. 148 members absented themselves, of whom 66 were conservatives, and 81 whigs. The total numbers stood thus:—For the motion, 323; against it, 176: majority for ministers, 147.

The monster debate on the endowment of Maynooth was not renewed on Monday night. The House was occupied, during the greater part of the evening, with a discussion on railway legislation, and, by general consent, the further consideration of the Maynooth question was postponed until this evening, when Mr Ward is to bring forward his amendment, in committee, to provide funds for the proposed endowment out of the revenues of the Irish church establishment. Sir R. Peel, however, took the opportunity of expressing his determination to proceed with the measure. He emphatically declared that no effort on his part

should be wanting to conduct it to a successful issue, and that no government business, but such as was of pressing importance, should be proceeded with until it was finally disposed of. The Premier, backed by his whig allies, is, then, prepared to set public opinion at defiance. It remains to be seen whether the people of this country are content to submit to his fiat—and whether they are willing to furnish the means for bolstering up another state church in Ireland, in order that the existing one may remain untouched. In spite, however, of the Premier's exertions, the measure is not likely to make very rapid progress. Several amendments have yet to be submitted and discussed ere it passes the House of Commons. It has then to pass through the ordeal of the House of Lords, and to encounter, as we hope it will, a host of hostile memorials at the foot of the throne. Mr Sharman Crawford has finally determined to bring forward his amendment against all state endowments, on the motion for receiving the report of the committee. As the form of the motion has been somewhat altered, we now give it in its amended shape:—

"That any provision for the separate or exclusive education of any particular religious denomination, or for the support or endowment of any religious sect or sects by state grants, or funds raised by compulsory assessment, whether under the name of tithes, rents, cesses, taxes, *Regium Donum*, or under any other name or form whatever, is a violation of the rights of conscience, detrimental to religious truth, and dangerous to civil and religious freedom; and that all such establishments, grants, or endowments now in existence in the United Kingdom ought to be discontinued, with as little delay as may be consistent with a due regard to the rights of those who have life interests in the same."

The motion will certainly not come on for discussion until next Monday; in all probability somewhat later in the week. We trust, therefore, the friends of the voluntary principle will employ the interval in furnishing the honourable member for Rochdale with all the support and encouragement that is in their power. Let those who have not petitioned against the measure do so at once, on the principle of the above resolution; and let those whose petitions have not yet been forwarded address them to Mr Crawford, at his residence, Cecil street, Strand; and, lastly, we trust that dissenting electors will call upon their constituents to support the motion.

The upper House has done little else, during the past week, than listen to the sentiments of the people on the Maynooth question, as expressed through the medium of their multitudinous petitions. Unhappily, the tone of the great majority of the petitioners has hitherto been such as to entitle their opinions to little respect, and has laid them open to the rebuke of those who are only too glad of a fair opportunity to expose inconsistency and illiberality, wherever they are found in conjunction with nonconformity. Lord Brougham, who, in these his later years, labours hard to prove that the Henry Brougham of former times was an impostor, declares he feels himself humbled and degraded at the "furious nonsense" with which so many of his countrymen are now misled. A few peers have expressed their opposition to the measure on "no popery" grounds, and Lord Roden promises to move for a committee of inquiry into the tenets taught at Maynooth.

An Indian mail has arrived, but it brings with it no news of interest. No movement has taken place in the Punjab—the Scinde campaign is at an end—the war in the Mahratta country has exhausted itself—and Sir H. Hardinge, still at Calcutta, devotes himself with undiminished interest to the educational question.

### THE EXCEPTION TO EVERYTHING.

"THE brain of this foolish, compounded clay, man," says Sir John Falstaff, "is not able to vent anything that tends to laughter, more than I invent, or is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men." Ireland is like old Sir John—she is herself a standing exception amongst nations—and statesmen of all parties plead her case as an exception to all sound rules of policy.

The voluntary principle, says Mr Macaulay—the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished—may be able to produce in its favour, as a theory, unanswerable arguments, and might, if fairly put to the test, develop a power for good, beyond all present calculation. Upon this question he will not enter—because, if such were truly the case, Ireland is manifestly an exception to the rule. How so? Why, we have robbed Ireland of her ecclesiastical revenues—and, therefore, when she asks a paltry fraction of us for the education of her priests, we have no right to appeal to the virtue of the voluntary principle as an answer to her demands. As this is the only new argument brought out in the protracted debate on the Maynooth bill, as it was referred to with approbation by several subsequent speakers, and as it has been adopted by the *Economist*, a paper usually right on such topics, we think ourselves justified in examining its pretensions.

We shall not now insist upon what we nevertheless implicitly believe, that the basis upon which the institutions of Christianity are ultimately to rest, is not one of those matters of state expediency which



worldly politicians may or may not settle according to the exigencies of the times in which they live. We know with how withering a smile of scorn the statement would be received by Mr Macaulay, and the great men of his school, that for the legislators of earth to meddle with the peculiar rights and responsibilities appertaining to the spiritual kingdom of the one universal Potentate, is not more impolitic than it is impious. Doubtless, these gentlemen must suppose their functions, as statesmen, to be bounded by some limits, even if they cannot precisely tell what—and, although their derision might twist up the corners of their lips at being told that the care of Christ's church never was committed by him to a set of men who deem it offensive so much as to discuss theology, and that still less was it designed to be converted into a shuttlecock between contending factions, we suppose they will go the length of admitting, that their capabilities are, after all, but those of mortals.

Now, if they will condescend to so low a level, and will but humble the loftiness of their wisdom to this pitch, we will content ourselves with asking them what they care about the ultimate object of that religion with the external maintenance of which they so preposterously busy themselves? Is there not, to say the least of it, some unseemliness in their transacting their infamous party jobs under religious pretences? Is it not just supposable, that even such brilliant polishers of periods as Mr Macaulay, when determining at what times and in what places the voluntary principle in support of Christianity may be applied, and in regulating that decision by the miserable ambition of party, may be stepping clean across the boundaries of their own sphere, and intruding their advice in a matter placed by the law of the Supreme Ruler amongst the things to be obeyed, rather than flippantly discussed? Happily for the world, Divine Providence has not left it to the vast reach of even a Macaulay's wisdom to say just when the institutions of Christ's gospel shall be supported by his own followers, and when they shall be upheld by the enactments of the state: happily, we say—for we have never found the honourable member for Edinburgh, nor the political section with which he acts, so deeply interested in the spread of divine truth as to take much anxious care for it, save when a great pecuniary stake, or some party interests, may chance to be at issue.

Passing, however, from this aspect of the case, which, in sooth, we never contemplate without wonder and disgust—wonder at the impudence, and disgust at the hypocrisy, of the men who obtrude it upon public notice—we must profess our inability to see what ground there is to impugn the applicability of the voluntary principle to Ireland, in the forcible and unjust transference of the funds of one church to the coffers of another. The aristocracy who committed the wrong, and who now resolve to perpetuate it, may be unable to recommend the efficiency of that principle to the people whom they have plundered—but how this makes Ireland an exception to the general rule, we cannot discover. Let them forego their robbery, and all difficulty ceases. The fact, however, is, and Mr Macaulay well knew it, that Ireland, so far from proving the necessity of resorting to state-endowments of religion, has furnished the most remarkable illustration, in modern times, of their baneful results. On the one hand, we have a rich church, a clergy without influence, and a section of professed Christians constantly decreasing in numbers. On the other hand, we have a poor population, a numerous and efficient priesthood and hierarchy, and an established sympathy between the one and the other. What has the voluntary principle endangered in Ireland? Wherein has it proved itself inadequate? How has it failed? Has it not been a greater friend to education than the establishment? Has it trampled down political liberty like orangeism? Has it left the rapidly-increasing population without spiritual guides? No! But it has brought into peril the endowed church, and threatens the alliance between the church and the state. And it is to perpetuate what Mr Macaulay's party have been wont to call the "monster grievance" of Ireland, that he proclaims the voluntary principle to be an exception in her case.

Moreover, it is nothing more nor less than deliberate deceit to represent the Irish people as soliciting this paltry boon from the English government. They never asked the endowment of Maynooth college. They have repudiated again and again the support of their priesthood by the government. The measure was brought forward, not to answer the demands of oppressed and insulted Ireland, but to relieve the Peel and Russell coalition from one of the main difficulties in the way of their party manœuvres. The bill was brought in to buy off the priesthood from O'Connell and the people, and he is base enough, in the face of pledges, numerous, distinct, and solemn, to snatch at the bait which will put a hook in his own jaws. We deny not Ireland's title to restitution in the shape of ample justice—but we deny that this Maynooth bill is the kind of justice which she

asked or expected at our hands. It is to stave off her real demands that our statesmen have resolved to make her drunk with this sop—to stop the cry of discontent, that the opiate is administered. There is poison in the cup which government is now handing to that ill-fated and easily-deluded people—and the hypocrites, who have mixed it, cast up their eyes to heaven, and invoke a blessing, as they hurriedly extend it to their victim. Of all the political profligacy which this empire has witnessed, we defy any one to produce a specimen of it equally cold-blooded, canting, and impudent as this.

We rejoice to believe, however, that, in this instance, our legislators have overshot their mark. They may talk as they will about their superiority to the dictation of the constituencies which placed them where they are—but their constituencies will teach some of them, we hope, to sing smaller before they have done. They may profess their liberality of religious opinions, and the patriotism of their motives—it is tolerably well understood, by this time, that the first is an utter indifference to all religion, and the last a determination to retain and to increase, for the ruling class, all the spoils upon which they have laid hands. Sheil may rave and threaten civil war—Cobden may trifle to the ineffable disgust of every manly spirit—Lord John may promise further proceedings, and Peel may whine out his compliments and his supplications. But the common sense of the country will not be hood-winked—and the fact will glare out upon every honest mind—that all political factions in parliament have banded together to save the Irish protestant establishment by false pretences. The Maynooth bill is a lie which nobody believes, invented to rescue from peril a state church which everybody condemns.

#### SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

##### ELECTORAL POLICY OF DISSENTERS.

(From the *Patriot*.)

WHERE is the man who will undertake to cure Ireland by means of a resolute exhibition of the voluntary principle? At present, there is no candidate for power who would have the honesty or the courage to do it. On the contrary, with a very few honourable exceptions, the members of the legislature would have recourse to any quackish palliative, rather than to the only radical cure. The truth is, that the adherents of the voluntary principle must form a party and a policy of their own. At the next election, they will have to turn out some scores of purblind gentlemen, whom Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell can lead by the nose in any direction they like. But it will be of little use getting rid of these party serfs unless their places be supplied with better men. We advise our friends, therefore, to make timely preparations. At the longest, a dissolution cannot be far off; and it may be nearer than is apprehended. Look ye out, then, candidates on whom you can depend; men who understand your principles, who participate them, and who will honestly, courageously, and effectively maintain, defend, and promote them. Let them be men of mark and likelihood. This is not an age of great men, although there may be some of these in the background; but it is an age in which no one party can boast of a monopoly of either talent or knowledge. Let the dissenters, then, try if they cannot return a band of able, patriotic men, possessed of commanding abilities, energetic wills, and dauntless courage. Were there but a dozen men in parliament who would act together as the avowed advocates of the voluntary principle, they would soon put an end to the sneers with which the very mention of it is now received among public men. After the division of Saturday morning, we, for our own part, are fully prepared to make attachment to the voluntary principle a test at all future elections. A man may, indeed, be a staunch free trader, although an obstinate anti-voluntary. But a man may be a free trader from secondary motives. The same remark applies to many other measures good in themselves, besides the abolition of the corn laws. But let a man tell us he is a voluntary, and, assuming his intelligence and his sincerity, we recognise at once a man entitled to our implicit confidence. The man who applies the voluntary principle to the solution of all ecclesiastical questions will be sure to approach questions of other sorts with a mind disposed to do that which justice, truth, and equity require.

##### ORIGIN OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

(From the *Examiner*.)

A MOST ignorant, retrograde, despotic, and unconstitutional party got possession of power in the canton of Lucerne, suspended every liberty, gagged the press, thrust every independent man into prison, and frightened away the rest. In short, they acted at Lucerne almost the same part that Narvaez acted at Madrid; and, moreover, they handed over the University to half-a-dozen Jesuits. The liberal exiles of Lucerne were, like those of Spain, anxious to return to their country, and to regain their positions. They could only do that by the same means which had expelled them—namely, violence; and for this purpose they appealed to the sympathies of the liberals in other cantons. In doing this they did not, of course, refrain from pointing out one of the most odious acts of their foes—namely, the installation of the Jesuits. This procured to them many adherents. But it is wrong to suppose that it was merely a religious quarrel, or that it was a protestant onslaught upon catholics. It was a liberal movement against a despotic and retrograde one; and English writers should have no reason for rejoicing in the triumph of the latter. Many of the leaders slain or captured in the attack were catholics—liberal catholics—but politically opposed to the Jesuits as much as any protestant.

In illustration of the theory of Schlosser, we may observe, that an ultra-protestant party reigned at Zurich, a neighbouring canton, being at the moment the Vorort, or executive government, of the Confederation. It was for this government to have called forth the federal troops, intervened, and prevented bloodshed. Had it occupied Lucerne, or been posted near it, the mutually

exasperated parties of the town of Lucerne could not have marched to mutual slaughter. But protestant Zurich, dreading the liberals, or the radicals, as much as catholic Lucerne, took no precaution, and allowed the rash young men to march to destruction. The outcry against the Zurich ultras has been so great in consequence, that the executive has been obliged to resign, and the government of the federation has thus passed into more liberal and humane hands, which are now making exertions, directly by themselves, and indirectly through the Diet, to stay the hand of the Lucerne executioners, who menace to follow up their triumph in the field by shedding blood upon the scaffold.

THE COUNCIL OF THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION met at their rooms, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday, Mr Sturge in the chair. The secretary was instructed to draw up the annual report of the Council, and take what steps might be considered necessary in order to as many members of the Union being present at the annual meeting as can make it at all convenient to attend.

THE LEAGUE BAZAAR.—The most active preparations are made to fit up Covent Garden theatre in a style at once bold and striking, and adapted to the peculiar character and form of the building. It has been determined, by the stroke of Grieve's magic wand, and the aid of the "willing imps" in the service of Mr Edwards, builder, of Manchester, to transform the whole interior of the theatre—audience part and stage—into a Norman Gothic hall, for which designs have been already prepared, and all the contracts have been let. The hall is to have roof corresponding in character with the style of the rest of the building. This will be of stained glass, from a design of Mr Grieve, and brilliantly lighted from above, so as to shed a "myriad-coloured lustre" of great brilliancy on the upper part of the large area. The pit will be floored over, so as to make it and the stage one vast hall; and there will be a range of beautiful Gothic windows of stained glass round the stage part of the hall. The arrangement of the stalls will be almost, if not precisely, similar to that of the great Anti-corn-law bazaar held in the Manchester Theatre Royal, viz., the dress circle of boxes will be converted into stalls; the stage will also be stalled round, next the walls; and a double range of stalls will extend from the centre box of the dress circle, down the middle of the hall, to the extreme back of the stage. The Norman Gothic style will of course admit of much florid ornament and decoration, both in the form and draperies of the stalls and balconies of the galleries. The stalls representing the contributions and the products of particular cities or towns will have the name of the town, and its arms (duly blazoned), placed conspicuously over the stall. The Bazaar will be opened for exhibition on the 8th of May, and for the sale of goods on the 12th (Whit Monday); and it will be kept open during the whole of the month of May. The arrangements for cheap trains by the various railways are in progress; and it is expected that during the holiday time thousands of customers will thus be conveyed to the metropolis from all parts of the kingdom. Contributions will be received at the theatre, by the Chairman of the League, to the 1st of May.—*League*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON NOT DISPOSED TO BE INDISPOSED.—The *Morning Post* reported on Friday that the Duke of Wellington had suddenly been taken ill in the House of Lords on Thursday evening; but that on inquiry at Apsley House, shortly before midnight, he was stated to be "convalescent." The report drew forth the following note, a copy of which was sent to the evening papers for publication on Friday.

"London, April 18, 1845.

"F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Morning Post*.

"His attention has just now been drawn to two paragraphs in the *Morning Post* of this morning, respecting himself, which, considering the following circumstances, the Duke must consider as neither more nor less than wilfully false.

"It is true that the Duke of Wellington, during the debate, got up from his place, and gave the assistance of his arm to a noble lord standing on the floor of the House, who it is well known has the misfortune to be blind, and conducted him towards the door of the House, when he placed him under the care of another person.

"The Duke then returned to his place, in which he remained till the House adjourned, and even took part in the discussion of the business transacted.

"A person called at the Duke's house last night at eleven o'clock, not twelve, to inquire how the Duke was. The answer was 'perfectly well,' and not that 'he was convalescent.'

"He has stated these facts as the foundation of his request that the Editor of the *Morning Post* will be pleased to give a positive contradiction to the paragraphs above referred to; and that the Editor will be pleased to give directions that when his name is inserted in his paper for the future, care should be taken that it is not made the matter of a falsehood.

"The Duke makes this request, in order, first, to relieve the anxiety of many, and next, to save himself some trouble.

"To the Editor of the *Morning Post*."

On Friday, the *Globe* says Apsley House was besieged by inquirers after his Grace's health. The answer was, "The Duke is very well."—"Oh no," was the reply, "it is stated in the paper that he was taken ill in the House of Lords last night."—"I can only say," rejoined the servant, "that he came home from the House last night in his usual health, and ate as good a dinner as ever he did in his life: he says he is very well himself, and I suppose he ought to know as well as 'the paper.'"

A grand state ball will be given at Buckingham Palace on the 25th instant.

It is estimated that, since the mild weather has set in, British manufactures to the extent of nearly £1,500,000 have been liberated and dispatched to the continent.



## Imperial Parliament. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Agriculture, for relief of, 2.  
County Courts, for establishment of, 1.  
Education (Ireland), for removing restrictions on, 28.  
Factories, for restricting labour in, 2.  
Field Gardens bill, for, 3.  
Mill Coolies, against importation of, 1.  
Insolvent Debtors act, for repeal of, 4.  
Justices' Clerks bill, against, 94.  
Lord's Day, for the better observance of, 11.  
Malt Tax, for repeal of, 7.  
Maynooth College, against grant to, 1,922.  
in favour of, 11.  
for taking grant from ecclesiastical revenue, 1.  
Parochial Settlements bill, against, 27.  
Public Houses, for diminishing the number of, 35.  
Schoolmasters (Scotland), for ameliorating their condition, 11.  
St Asaph and Bangor Dioceses, against union of, 76.

### BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

Colonial Passengers bill.

### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Maynooth College bill.  
Colonial Passengers bill.

### CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Calico Print Works bill.  
Museums of Art bill.  
Justices' Clerks bill.

### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Auction Duties Repeal bill.  
Sugar (Excise Duties) bill.  
Customs (Import Duties) bill.

### DEBATES.

Wednesday, April 16th.

#### ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr HAMILTON re-opened the fourth night's debate by declaring his intention of opposing the grant. He held it to be the duty of the state to ascertain religious truth—and to endow it. As to those who entertained other religious opinions, let them be tolerated and protected, but not endowed.

Other members on the ministerial side of the House opposed the measure. Mr GORING viewed the bill with suspicion, because, if Sir Robert Peel again proved treacherous to the church monopoly, he might again prove false to the corn monopoly! "He thought the bill must be looked upon with great alarm by the agricultural interest!" Lord BERNARD had always opposed the bill on religious principles, and would not now give a vote the effect of which would be to aid a measure calculated to stop the progress of the reformation in Ireland.

Lord ASHLEY felt it painful to oppose the measure. It was important for good or evil. If it worked well it would conciliate the Irish; if it worked ill, it would end in the destruction of the established church in Ireland. He saw in the enlarged and perpetuated grant "a direct and perpetual endowment of the Roman catholic church in Ireland by the state, as one of the standard institutions of the empire." If the bill were passed, the catholics would not sit down satisfied; they would demand the endowment of their clergy. Mr Sheil had candidly said so—he had claimed the admission of catholics into Trinity college, Dublin: in fact, "the catholics," said Mr Sheil, "wanted equality with the protestants in all respects." By raising the priesthood to a higher level, we would be required in justice and policy to sustain them at it, and to disarm agitation by rendering them independent of their flocks. This would lead to the ludicrous contradiction of two established churches, one receiving, say, half a million from the state, the other at least double the amount from its own sources. Hence would be destroyed the missionary character of the protestant church in Ireland, and rendered nugatory and useless the expansive force of protestantism, while in the struggle of rival institutions the result could not be long doubtful, looking to the disproportion of numbers. He felt satisfied that the bill would not satisfy the Roman catholics, and that its passing would lead to disastrous results.

Mr BRIGHT was the only speaker in this day's debate who opposed the measure on the broad ground of opposition to all grants of public money to purely ecclesiastical purposes. The grant was in fact a sop to the catholic clergy, to bribe them to silence on the wrongs of the Irish people—to make them as tame as the priests of Suffolk and Dorset.—

He took it that the Protestant church of Ireland was at the root of the evils of that country. The Irish catholics would be infinitely more grateful if that blot were wiped out of the statute book, than if their own church were established. They had everything protestant in that country. A protestant clique was dominant there; a protestant viceroy distributed the emoluments of office among protestants. Protestant judges polluted the stream of justice ["oh, oh," from the ministerial side]—protestant magistrates, before whom no catholic peasant could get justice [loud cries of "oh"]. They had protestant landlords, who were not only protestants, but exterminators, and that, too, of the catholic population who were found on their estates. More than that, they had a protestant soldiery, which, at the beck and command of a protestant priest, had butchered the son in the presence of his widowed mother [loud cries of "Hear, hear," and expressions of disapprobation on the ministerial side]. All those things were so notorious that he had not brought any proof of them, and the man must be unobservant indeed who was not perfectly convinced of their truth. The consequence of all this was the extreme discontent of the Irish; and because that House had not the courage to uproot the most disgraceful institution that existed in Christendom—the established church of Ireland—they were now attempting to bribe off the watch-dogs of the people, and to take from O'Connell and the Repeal Association that formidable organisation supplied by the sympathy of the priests with the wrongs of the people [hear, hear]. They were

about to take from the priests their sympathies with the people, and give them a little more Latin and Greek; they meant to make them as tame as the priests of Suffolk and Dorset. It was that the priests might be as silent as certain other priests over the wrongs of the people when the horizon of certain counties was brightened by incendiary fires every night; and that, when pressed by starving thousands, they should not encourage the enrolment of the people into associations for resisting an oppressive government, and claiming the redress to which they were entitled. He was against payment to priests under any circumstances, and in any shape whatever. There was nothing more dangerous to civil liberty and injurious to religion itself.

The experience of state churches was not of a character to warrant the House in going further in that direction.—

In this country there was a state church, and he did not deny that there were many excellent ministers in it; but from time immemorial it had been characterised by a most deplorable and disastrous spirit of persecution, which, even at this hour, still existed, for that church was persecuting a poor shoemaker at Cambridge for non-payment of church rates, and pursuing him from court to court ["Oh, oh!" and "hear, hear"]. That church had been upheld as a bulwark against catholicism, and yet all the errors of catholicism found a home and a hearty welcome there [hear, hear]. In Lancashire and Yorkshire, and other places, that church was found to be too widely a machine, and altogether unfitted to a population growing in numbers and intelligence like that of those neighbourhoods. Even in Scotland, where there was a model of the most perfect establishment which perhaps could be raised, there were the secession church, the relief church, and the Free church; that which the state upheld being called by the complimentary name of the Residuary church. After the experience of such state churches, which had done so little good, and so much evil, was this a time for establishing another church [hear]?

If he approved of church endowments by the state he would vote for this bill with all his heart, because it was calculated to create a kinder feeling towards this country amongst the people of Ireland. The nonconformists of this country had ever been the firmest supporters of civil and religious liberty; and he exhorted them to stand fast to their distinctive principle in their opposition to this measure:—

He was persuaded that their agitation against that principle was honest. If the dissenters looked back to all that their forefathers had suffered, aye, even within a late period, they would be recreant to their own principles, and merit the contempt of the House and of the world, if they did not come forward manfully to uphold their own principles, and dissent from and oppose the measure under the consideration of the House [hear]. For himself he should oppose the measure in every stage, simply on one ground, that he believed the principle of endowment to be the most unjust and injurious to the country; and whatever might be the effect on any government, whether that of the right hon. baronet, or any that had preceded or would succeed him, no strength of attachment to party or government would induce him to tamper with what he held the greatest and dearest principle which any man or any body of men could take up [hear]. When he looked back to the history of this country, and considered its present condition, he must say, that all that the people possessed of liberty, had come, not through the portals of the cathedrals and the parish churches, but from the conventicles, which were despised by hon. gentlemen opposite. When he knew that if a good measure was to be carried in that House, it must be by men who were sent thither by the nonconformists of Great Britain; when he read and saw that the past and present state alliance with religion was hostile to religious liberty, preventing all growth, and nearly destroying all vitality in religion itself, then he should hold himself to have read, thought, and lived in vain, if he voted for a measure which in the smallest degree should give any further assistance to the principle of endowment; and, in conclusion, he would only tell the dissenters of England to act in the same way, and to stand upon their own great pure and unassailable principle; for, if they stood by it manfully, and worked for it vigorously, the time might come, nay, it would come, when that principle would be adopted by the legislature of the country [hear, hear].

Lord JOHN MANNERS and Mr SMYTHE gave the matured "Young England" view of the subject, supporting the measure. Lord JOHN MANNERS saw no danger to the church in the present measure. Her perils were from within: she was in danger "from those who would have her separate herself from the rest of catholic Christendom—who fraternised with the Puritans, and denounced priestcraft with the presbyterians." Lord JOHN gave "the Dutch conquest of 1688" a slap, and, defending Maynooth, observed:—

It was not the doctrine taught there, which prevented the Roman catholic priesthood from being so successful as they all should wish in keeping down agitation in Ireland; but it was the struggle in after life, the sense of undeserved opprobrium, the anomaly of their position, which, beat down, as it were, to theoretical loyalty, they had learned in that poverty-stricken cloister, and compelled them, by means which they did not approve of, to seek, if possible, the political regeneration of their country [hear, hear]. He would admit, so far, that Maynooth might be said to have failed; but he would ask, in all sober seriousness, could it be said to have failed in the most high and important object for which it was instituted? Had the priests educated in Maynooth failed in their highest and holiest functions? Had the morality of the country deteriorated under their tutelage? Were the men less sober, or the women less chaste, than under the old regime [cheers]? Had not the priests still, in spite of all the circumstances of penury and want under which they had been educated, fulfilled those sacred functions with a zeal, and devotion, and self-denial, which some other classes perhaps might do well to imitate [cheers]?

Quoting the words of Dr Christopher Wordsworth, that "the English nation pays for Maynooth, and the Pope governs it," Lord John said that he would at once frankly recognise a power which is admitted to be so great—he would send a minister to the Vatican, and receive a nuncio at St James's. His lordship, in conclusion, supported the grant, "be-

cause he thought it might tend, however slightly, to accelerate the advent of that happy day, when, with mutual confessions of pride and hardheartedness, and with tears of sorrow and joy, protestants and catholics might kneel before the common altar of their common faith."

Mr SMYTHE sharply attacked ministers. He had not forgotten, he said, the protestant zeal of Sir R. Peel's adolescence; but he was more inclined to remember the discreet caution of his riper years. The contrast between Mr Peel, the young secretary for Ireland, and Sir R. Peel, the premier, would be admired by all posterity, for it would show how the young Octavius of proscription had been merged into the beneficent Augustus of maturer years. He showed that it was unjust to raise any malignant inference against the studies pursued at Maynooth from the production of any single book of instruction used within its walls, and said that it would be quite as easy to alarm the Wesleyan and the independent with the system of education pursued in our universities. He denounced the hypocrisy of those who strained at the Roman calendar and yet swallowed the heathen mythology—who denounced the theology of Dens, and yet flung Lempriere into all the schools of this protestant kingdom. He thought that if the sticklers for "no popery" would take a review of all the enthusiasts in whom they had believed, from the days of Titus Oates down to those of Lord G. Gordon, and from those of Lord G. Gordon down to our own times, they would not find all the superstition confined to one side. One discovery he was sure that they would make from the retrospect, and that was, that they had always been betrayed by their leaders. He ridiculed the new "Anglican opposition," and Mr Gladstone, supposed, up to Friday night, to represent the party in the House:—

The party is strong in dialecticians. It claimed illustration also in the right honourable gentleman's retirement from office: "*De civitate decedere maluit quam de sententia*"—he left the Cabinet, but kept his theory. "In that cloud of variegated phraseology in which he, as usual, the other night wrapped and shrouded his mysterious divinity, there was only one phrase which was intelligible to vulgar mortals like myself. He said, that notwithstanding his most 'cherished convictions,' he would vote in favour of this bill. So then, it is most clear that his most 'cherished convictions' and his votes are at issue. But about the mere vulgarity of votes the right honourable gentleman cares little; for upon this very question he has voted all ways. He voted first against, then in favour of the grant; he then went out office because the grant was to be increased; then the measure involving the increased grant came to a first reading—he did not vote at all; we are now at the second reading—he is prepared to vote in favour of it. And is any honourable gentleman—is the right honourable gentleman himself—quite sure, that upon the third reading he will not find equally good reasons for voting against the measure?" [laughter and cheers.]

All which, observed Mr SMYTHE, only showed that Mr Gladstone was a very crotchety theologian, although he might still make a capital master of the mint.

Mr EDWARD ELLICE, Sir W. CLAY, Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, and Mr RUTHERFORD, spoke in support of the measure from the opposition benches, as one of justifiable and necessary conciliation, intimating that they would also vote for Mr Ward's amendment, but (Sir J. Easthope said, very markedly) they will rather vote for the pecuniary means to come out of the consolidated fund than that the measure should be lost. Both Sir W. CLAY and Sir J. EASTHOPE acknowledged that, in supporting the bill, they were acting in opposition to the declared wishes of their constituents. Lord JOCELYN (son of Lord Roden) and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER were the ministerial supporters of the measure. Lord JOCELYN also looked upon the measure as "one of justice and sound policy." The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER felt a warm attachment to the established church, and would consent to nothing which would injure it. But he denied that the bill introduced any new principle, quoting the words of the preamble of the act originally founding Maynooth, showing that "endowing and maintaining" were contemplated by its promoters; and argued at length that protestantism was more likely to reach the minds of Roman catholics through the medium of kindness and respect, than by neglect, depression, and ignorance. He treated also as chimerical any apprehension of injury to the protestant establishment, the property of which he considered should be held inviolable for its own purposes. Maynooth was an existent fact, the annual grants to which passed during many years without remark or dissent; even at the present moment fifty members would not be found to vote for its withdrawal; and no other course remained than to raise the establishment into decency and respect, and thus, by a small pecuniary sacrifice, secure the gratitude, good-will, and tranquillisation of the bulk of the people of Ireland. Mr Macaulay, while supporting the bill, taunted them with inconsistency in bringing it forward; but the late government had been ten years in office without daring to attempt such a measure, and the learned member for Edinburgh himself, in 1840, had lauded Sir Robert Peel as a statesman for pursuing the policy for which he was attacked in 1845. Reject the present measure, and who will be responsible for the tranquillity of Ireland? Censure them—even impeach them—but he entreated the House not to kindle a flame by awaking passions not to be subdued [loud cheers].

After a few words from Mr REDDINGTON, who, as a Roman catholic, gave his cordial support to the measure, the debate was, for the fourth time, adjourned.

Thursday, April 17th.

The discussion was continued by Major CUMMING BRUCE. After some hits at Mr Gladstone, he attacked



the Irish bishops for not having fulfilled the promise on the faith of which the Roman Catholic Relief bill was passed, that there should be no more invasions of the protestant constitution. He would have supported a vote of £300,000 or £400,000 for a college open to all classes.

Mr GLADSTONE offered a brief explanation, and repeated his opinion as to the effect of the measure. He could not conceal from himself that, if they voted for that bill in the present session, they could not in a future session profess to oppose the payment of the clergy of that church, but he did not know that ministers had any such design.

Sir GEORGE GREY supported the measure. "My vote (he said) will be in opposition to the strong opinions and the earnest remonstrances of many among my friends and supporters whose confidence I have long enjoyed on public grounds, and with the loss of whose confidence I am now threatened if I do not oppose this bill." He defended the principle of state endowments, and said the voluntary principle was chimerical. He entered into some controversy with the petitioners; many of whom oppose the measure on the ground that all state endowments of religion are objectionable:—

These petitioners would have more reason on their side if, within any mentionable time, they had a reasonable hope of carrying out their principle, and of withdrawing all state endowments. But, from the earliest period, throughout Europe, state endowments have been the universal practice and custom. Practically, the hope of carrying out the favourite principle is altogether chimerical; and it is unfair to invoke that principle as a means of opposing a measure intended for the benefit of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Colonel SMITHSON delivered a characteristic speech against the bill. It was a measure as foreign to the constitution as it was repugnant to the habits of the people of this great protestant empire:—

Really, he should have doubted, had he not known it, whether the right honourable gentleman at the head of the government was a protestant, or a Romanist, or a Mahomedan [loud laughter]. He said so—he repeated it. Such was the opinion he had formed; and the day, he was sure, would arrive when they would hear, nay, when they would see, that right honourable baronet sitting cross-legged [roars of laughter]—he said it—sitting cross-legged in his proper character of a Mahomedan; and also—some time or other—perhaps before—perhaps after—embracing his holiness the Pope with the greatest affection and regard [great laughter]. He confessed he had lost all confidence in that man. But there was yet something to look for—yes, there was hope; he could see their days were numbered.

He replied to the assertion that he would sooner sacrifice his principles than be shaved:—

He told the right honourable baronet (Sir Robert Peel)—yes, he told him, then and there, that he would rather not only be shaved [shouts of laughter]; but he would go much further—he would rather not only be shaved [laughter], but he would submit to have his head shaved off [great laughter], sooner than he would forget that he was a protestant in heart—that he was born a protestant, that he was educated a protestant, and that, with the blessing of God, he would die in that faith in which he had been reared [loud cheers].

Mr BLACKSTONE observed that the allowance to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had been discontinued; and surely the discontinuance of the grant to Maynooth college would be no greater violation of a "compact."

Mr PLUMPTRE regarded the religious consideration as the primary one with the people of this country in their view of the measure. This he drew from the sentiments and tone of the public meetings which have been held, and the language of the bulk of the petitions presented. It was, in fact, not a political but a religious agitation against the endowment of doctrines, the predominance of which it was believed would be fatal to the Crown, the property, and the civil liberties of the country. For himself, he was not actuated by harshness or uncharitable feeling towards those who differed from him, but he was desirous of discharging conscientiously his duty.

Mr TRELAWNEY declared his intention of supporting the bill, against the wishes of the constituents he "represented;" and although he had promised to resign his seat if called upon by a majority. He admitted the objections to state endowments urged by his constituents, and many objections even to the particular measure, as a premium to disaffection, and so forth; but, for his part, he could not forget entirely the special circumstances of that country—the fact that something conciliatory must be done, and that immediately—the consideration that, had an Irish parliament still existed, there would probably have been a splendid provision for the education of the priesthood.

LORD COURTENAY, LORD LEVESON, and Messrs W. MARTIN, TUIE, and CAREW, supported the measure.

Mr SPOONER opposed it on religious grounds. He never could consent to endow a church which he believed taught doctrines which were dangerous, delusive, and unscriptural. He spoke without any hostility towards his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, but he was bound to say what he believed to be the truth, and the truth compelled him to state that he never could consent to the endowment of a church the doctrines of which were in his opinion dangerous and delusive; and which, instead of holding out the comforts of religion to men in their dying moments, led them to trust to an awful delusion.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM was the only ministerial speaker. He was satisfied that, whatever excitement might exist against the measure among the people, the protracted debate would not be without its effect as an appeal to their reason; and he anticipated the very best results. Deploring these religious differences, and the loss of confidence on the part of supporters, ministers felt that this was a measure which they could not have delayed:—

I am bound to say, that I do not consider this mea-

sure, by itself, is capable of redressing the wrongs or giving pacification to Ireland [cheers from the opposition benches]. But it is also my duty to add, that, if I do not much mistake, this is the measure most practicable and most efficacious, as the commencement of a happier state of affairs in that country [renewed cheers]. I must also say, still further, that I am confidently persuaded that, unless you lay the foundations of such policy by the adoption of this measure, any others would fail of accomplishing that end [loud cheers].

Sir James set off against each other the conflicting and incompatible accusations brought against ministers—by some, that they are not true to the protestant faith; by Mr Bright, that they resort to dishonest methods to buy off opposition to the protestant establishment in Ireland. Sir James himself was accused of inconsistency in propounding a measure of this description—he, a colleague of Lord Stanley, in whom originated the Church Temporalities act, and the Tithe Composition act; and of Sir Robert Peel, who adopted the system of national education. Mr Shaw, closing with a passage that would very well have suited Conciliation hall, complained that in Ireland "strangers" are appointed to the highest places. Sir James enumerated several of the highest appointments in the church, and on the bench, made by the present government, Irishmen being in all cases appointed; and then he added:—

But if the right honourable gentleman really believes that the days of "protestant ascendancy," in the old sense, can be maintained [cheers from the opposition benches] I must tell him that those days are past [renewed cheers]. I, for one, will not be responsible for any attempt to govern Ireland upon those principles [cheers].

Sir James Graham said, that he had never expressed an opinion, individually, even against the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy; though he did object to a motion of the kind by Mr More O'Ferrall, about three years ago, that the priests had declared their unwillingness to accept state payment. He had himself no religious scruples which would prevent his advocating such a measure:—

The vital difference between myself and noble lords and honourable gentlemen opposite, if such an arrangement were feasible, and if such an endowment could by common consent be made, has always been with respect to the propriety (I will not use any stronger term) of drawing that endowment from the property of the protestant church established by law. Upon that point I have always differed from them decidedly. I have adhered steadily and uniformly, and I still adhere, to an insuperable objection to any such course; and from that point I cannot swerve. That difference between us still exists, and I am not aware of any circumstances likely to affect it."

He responded to Sir George Grey's call upon him to retract the expression, "concession has reached its utmost limits":—

He begged the House to remember the circumstances under which it was said. Government had introduced measures to enlarge the county franchise, and to make the municipal franchise identical with that of England. Simultaneously with those measures, not proposed in an illiberal spirit, there were formidable demonstrations of physical force in Ireland, and government brought forward the Arms bill—seeking to oppose measures dangerous to peace and to the country by the ordinary operation of the law. In the debate on that bill he did use the expression that "concession had reached its utmost limits." I do not think it quite fair to fasten upon a particular expression used by any member in the course of a debate, especially when an explanation has been offered—and that explanation I hold in my hand, which was offered within a fortnight from the use of the expression itself. But I will do more; I will not only admit that expression, but I will avow also my regret at having used it [cheers]. I say, that when the feelings and the interests of a nation are concerned, even an inadvertence of a minister of state becomes a serious matter. I therefore now make this reparation fully and freely. I am sorry that I used the expression [cheers]; if I have given offence to Ireland I deeply regret it; and I can only say, from the very depth of my heart, that my actions have been better than my words [renewed cheers from both sides of the House].

At that time, the public mind of Ireland was so soured that even the beneficial political measures which he had mentioned produced no improved feeling. He described a new policy:—

Acting upon a suggestion first made to them by Lord Palmerston, that, without proposing any direct endowment of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland, there was a feasible and practical mode of gradually, and with the co-operation and the assistance of the wealthy landlords, of progressively leading to fortunate and happy results, government introduced the Bequests act; and that measure has certainly produced effects which have far exceeded their expectation, and have satisfied them that it was a measure which, if it were honestly followed up, would produce the most happy consequences. On that measure, however, the Roman Catholic church were divided; but, subsequently, government received a declaration from the archbishops and bishops of that church in Ireland, asking for an increased grant to the college of Maynooth. Here, then, was an opportunity, if there was nothing inconsistent with our duty to our protestant sovereign, and to the protestant church in Ireland, to propose a measure which would meet with assent. Endowment was not the question; the Roman Catholics have declared that they will not accept of endowment, and we are not prepared to give or offer it; but here was a parliamentary grant to be increased, and the Roman Catholic hierarchy said, 'If you will propose it, we will accept it;' and in principle it is not only just but expedient. Hence the origin of the measure we now propose.

After enforcing several arguments for the bill, Sir James Graham concluded by saying:—

The rejection of a measure like this, after its deliberate sanction by the Crown, and its preparation and proposal by her Majesty's government, will be regarded throughout Ireland as the triumph of religious antipathy over reason and justice; and this result will be received there with a sentiment of bitter disappointment, and with feelings of dismay approaching to desperation.

Mr MACLEAN closed the evening's debate, amidst disturbance and interruption. He warned the House

that they would find out the danger when too late, of not remembering the words of one who was a great man in his time—words which he had once heard repeated by his right hon. friend the secretary for the home department, with great energy, depth of feeling, and decision of manner, amidst the cheers of the conservative party, re-echoed by many on the other side—they were the words of Lord William Russell:—

"I believe that popery is making great strides in this kingdom, and that those who wish to forward it will hesitate at no step for its advancement, and I lament that so many protestants have lent it their helping hand" [hear, hear].

At midnight the debate was, for the fifth time, adjourned.

Friday, April 18th.

Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD resumed the debate by expressing his regret at being obliged to differ from most of his friends on that side of the house, and to vote on the present occasion against the proposition for endowing the college of Maynooth. If the present grant were agreed to, it would not rest there; the next proposition would be the payment of the Catholic clergy, and they would thus render the Catholic a state church.

If ever there had been unanimity of opinion in Great Britain, it was to be found in the opposition to this measure. He believed endowments and grants to any church to be dangerous to political liberty; whenever the clergy was connected with the state they became unfriendly to the liberties of the people; no stronger example of this principle could be found than in the conduct of the Presbyterian clergy of Ulster, who were pacified by the increased grant made to them by Lord Castlereagh, though they had been active in raising the commotions of 1798. He hoped this grant might not be one in the nature of hush-money to the priests; but he did not hear of any proposal for extending the political rights of the people, increasing the franchise, or adding to the number of the Irish members. He thought it degrading to the people of Ireland that they should have accepted this grant in the manner their leaders had received it. He could not see why the Catholic clergy should be educated separate and apart from other individuals; but if the Catholics wished to have a college for this purpose, they ought to support it at their own expense. He wondered the Irish members should speak of this grant as a great boon. Might they not be somewhat rash in accepting it so readily? Might it not subject them at a future day to a charge similar to the one made against them after the passing of Catholic emancipation? It was then said, that after the passing of that measure all agitation for political purposes should cease in Ireland; the measure was accepted as a great boon, but it had not the effect of putting a stop to such agitation. And so in the present case—if agitation still continued, it might be cast up to the Irish members that they had deceived the House of Commons. At the same time, he thought the proposition of the government a truly conservative one [hear, hear]. He thought there was no other way of preserving the established church in Ireland than by paying other sects; but it was precisely because it was a measure of conservative and Tory policy that he should oppose it; he did so because it would give a permanence to the established church in Ireland it would not otherwise possess. They could not benefit Ireland by any policy that did not conciliate a moral power in England in its support; and if they carried this grant contrary to the feeling of the people of England they would materially damage the welfare of Ireland, by creating towards it an hostility in the minds of the people of this country.

LORD C. HAMILTON supported the measure.

Mr MUNTZ said they heard and saw strange things in the changes of opinion that had taken place among the members of that House. He yielded to no man in that House, or in the country, in his toleration of all sects and creeds, and that was why he should give his decided opposition to the grant. He was for perfect equality for all religions, and on that ground he should ever raise his voice against the appropriation of the public funds to the support of any religious body. In his opinion there was no principle in the measure; it was one of miserable, pitiful expedience. So far as Sir Robert Peel was concerned, he had completely lost the confidence of his party—he had deceived them once, but he would be sure to deceive them again. He did not think the Catholics of Ireland had any claim upon them for such a grant. They could afford to subscribe many thousands every year to the Repeal Association, and why could they not educate their clergy?

He was certainly not in favour of supporting another religion out of the consolidated fund; and he did not understand how hon. members, who, years ago, voted against a proposition for providing church rates out of the consolidated fund, could now vote in favour of this measure [hear, hear]. They were caught, perhaps, by the education clause. That was the trap in which they were secured, although they might be opposed to the levying of taxes for ecclesiastical purposes. In conclusion, he would say that in all cases, whether public or private, he was a great friend to principles and steadiness; and, perceiving as he did that the present ministers had not adhered to their former principles, he should feel bound to give his assistance in effecting a change of government; and a change, if necessary, when others had followed them, until the country was at length satisfied that it had a government which adhered to its principles [hear, hear].

Mr NEVILLE briefly supported the bill.

Mr BELLEW referred to the large amount of endowments in Ireland for institutions exclusively Protestant, and complained of the outcry that had been raised when a comparatively small grant was for the first time proposed for a Catholic clergy.

Captain TAYLOR, as representing the Protestants of Ireland, would oppose the measure at every stage.

Sir F. LRENCH, notwithstanding it had been intimated to him that, if he voted for the grant, he should lose the support of his most influential constituents, would give his vote in favour of the measure.



Mr CORDEN said that many of the arguments, and nearly all the petitions presented to that House, were proceeding upon supposition, which he would observe was totally erroneous, that they were about to endow the Roman catholic clergy [hear, hear]. Why, it was merely an educational grant, and they were traveling completely out of the question to view it in that light. He did not think that Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell combined would be able, in their time, to carry a measure for the endowment of the catholic clergy out of the consolidated fund. The whole matter in dispute was a paltry £17,000, and for that they had convulsed England to its centre, although, if Sir R. Peel was turned out of office to-morrow, and that the Queen sent for Sir R. Inglis to form an administration, one of his first acts would be to propose a grant of £9,000 to the college of Maynooth. After pointing out the beneficial effects the measure was likely to produce upon the public mind in Ireland, the hon. gentleman declared that he never gave a vote with greater satisfaction than in support of the present grant.

Mr FERRAND expressed his determination not to betray the trust that had been placed in his hands by a protestant constituency, by voting in favour of the bill. The hon. gentleman referred to declarations made by members of the administration on the hustings, which their present line of conduct completely negated, and contended that, as a government, they had violated every pledge they had given to the public, and had betrayed their own party. He called upon the people to demand, from the Crown, a dissolution of Parliament. Quoting from Sir R. Peel's speech, at the last general election—"The good-will and confidence of the conservative party can be the only safe foundation for political opinion"—he said—

Has the right hon. baronet the good-will and confidence of the great conservative party now? [hear.] And where is public opinion? United against the right hon. baronet. If he thinks it is not united against him, I call upon him as an Englishman, if he has one spark of political honesty and consistency in his breast, to dissolve this House and to appeal to the country [hear, hear]. He adopted that course in 1829, and he found out what public opinion was upon that occasion. Here sits below me the representative of public opinion; but such is the state of that opinion—so disgusted are the public with the conduct of the government, that, if the right hon. baronet were now to appeal to his constituents at Tamworth, I do not hesitate to say that, though that place may almost be called a pocket-borough, those constituents would not return him to this House.

In conclusion he said:—

As a sincere protestant—and I speak my feelings most sincerely—I solemnly believe that if her Majesty's present government can induce her Majesty to attach her signature to that catholic Maynooth bill, she signs away her title to the British crown [ironical cheers].

Mr SHEIL thought it exceedingly unfortunate that a member could not do the smallest service to Ireland without doing a mischief to himself. It was a matter of congratulation that the established church looked on without taking any part in the present sectarian affray—the opposition was confined almost solely to those dissenters for whom Ireland had done so much [cheers]. He deeply regretted the course that had been taken on this question by the Free Church of Scotland, but the disastrous results of its rejection would be most severely experienced in Ireland. There was no doubt that in that country, to which all the speculators in England's ruin turned, the immediate effect would be to give an impetus to the repeal question. He was satisfied that his countrymen would never submit to be governed by the fanaticism of England.—

What will be effect of the rejection of this measure in the country in which there already exists discontent so dark, yet I feel so just—in which a national requisition has been made for the restitution of the Irish parliament—that country to which the speculators in English ruin are perpetually turning their eyes, and which must afford matter for the most serious meditation of my Lord Aberdeen? No man of ordinary sagacity can entertain a doubt that the rejection of this measure would give a strong impulse to the repeal agitation [hear, hear]; not because we set any particular value *per se* upon the donation of £26,000 a-year, but because truth—truth to demonstration, would be afforded, that the government of our country is no longer to be carried on in conformity with the wishes and the feelings of the majority of the people—no, nor in conformity with the views of statesmen on both sides of the House, but in obedience to the dictates of the most fanatical portion of the English nation [loud cries of "Hear!"]. But the domination of the English aristocracy, though it is hard, it is possible to bear; the dignity of the despot diminishes the debasement of the slave [hear, hear]. But if, after having been deprived by a most profligate instrumentality of the right of self-government—a right to which it is not in human nature that men should not instinctively aspire, we are to be transferred from the dominion of the English aristocracy, to which we might be disposed to acquiesce, to the dominion of the three denominations—if the policy by which our country is to be governed is not to be dictated by the nobles, the statesmen, the great proprietors, and the owners of the land, but by the anabaptist dissenters, the independents, and Wesleyan methodists—I have no hesitation in saying that that is a displacement which we ought not, and which you, if you were in the same position as Irishmen, would not bear [hear, hear]. And I will add, if there shall be a minister so lost to all sense of the interests of his country, and to his own honour, as to seek for a political oracle in the tabernacle, and to make the Cabinet an appendage to the conventicle, there will be men in Ireland who will take as bold a course as my hon. friend the member for Finsbury, and who will tell their countrymen, even at the very hazard of their lives, the restitution of their parliament is to be obtained; that life is not to be kept at the expense of ignominy; that in such a cause it were better to perish than submit to that ignominy [cheers].

The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to point out the beneficial effects which would flow from making the catholic hierarchy and clergy the

friends of English connexion; and ended by a high eulogium upon her Majesty, and the gratifying reception that would await her among the Irish people.

Mr LAW [Lord Ellenborough's brother] made a long speech against the grant amidst the greatest interruption from the opposition. [The right hon. gentleman having frequently referred to a paper in his hand, Mr Hutt objected to any hon. member reading his speech, as being in contravention of the standing orders, amidst great laughter.]

Mr T. DUNCOMBE expressed his regret that Mr Sheil had spoken in terms of such unmeasured severity of the protestant dissenters of the three denominations. He had done them gross injustice:—

He (Mr Duncombe) wished the right hon. member could have seen the petition presented that evening from the "deputies" of those three denominations, representing probably every dissenter belonging to them within their district of twelve miles round London, and declaring that they objected to the revenues of the state being appropriated to any ecclesiastical purpose whatever [hear, hear]; that they stood upon the broad ground of "no endowment;" and stating that it was only from their attachment to what they considered right that they presented the petition, and from no ill feeling, either to the tenets or to any portion of the conduct of their Roman catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, with whom they had long sympathised, because of the oppression, and misrule, and wrongs to which they had been subjected [hear]. It was doing a great wrong to that portion of our fellow-subjects to call them a set of fanatical bigots [cheers]. The dissenters of England had been perfectly consistent upon this question. Let the house recollect what they did in 1834, when Lord Grey brought in a bill for paying the church-rates out of the consolidated fund. Did they not come forward and stand upon exactly the same ground as at present, inasmuch that the then whig government felt compelled, or considered it prudent, to withdraw the bill, because the dissenters would not tolerate the principle of payment being made out of the taxes of this country for the support of a church which they could not approve? They preferred the present system, because at all events it gave them some voice, as parishioners, in levying the rate. Were they not found consistent, again, if their conduct was looked to, on the education clauses of the Factory bill? That opposition was not directed against the Roman catholics of Ireland, but against handing over the education of a portion of the children of this country exclusively to the established church. Therefore, their opposition now was consistent with all their conduct; and he hoped that opposition would continue and would succeed [hear, hear].

He believed if the same measure had been brought forward by the noble lord the member for London, he and the Pope would be burned in effigy in every part of the country, and not one of the hon. members opposite would have been found to support it. He had thought the Irish Roman catholics were much too high-minded to accept so paltry a provision from the state.—

He (Mr Duncombe) must confess his surprise at the gratitude some Irish members had expressed for this miserable, paltry, beggarly grant [hear, hear]; he had always understood that the Roman catholics of Ireland disdained becoming the liveried lackeys and salaried sycophants of the state [cheers], but it appeared now that they were ready to prostrate themselves before "the golden image," which the right hon. baronet was setting up before them ["No, no"]. Hon. members said "No;" he hoped the Irish people would yet say "No." If they were so very grateful, and their hearts were overflowing, it was strange that they did not come and tell the House so.

He warned the House of the consequences of disregarding the voice of the country:—

It would be no answer to the people of England to tell them the House refused the prayer of the petitions, because the rejection of the bill would carry with it the loss of the ministry. Hon. gentlemen might flatter themselves so if they pleased, but they were grossly deceived; the people of England would not break their hearts if the defeat of the bill should carry with it the present administration [cheers]. But if all these petitions were to be treated as waste paper, he would recommend the House to look about it; he did not think it could afford to play these pranks with the people of England; he did not think it was sufficiently respected to do it; he believed there had never been a parliament so intensely hated and detested, and, if they persevered against the sense of the people, they would rue the day ["Hear, hear," and a laugh]. Hon. gentlemen disbelieved it, and they would go on in the same way, but some day those rotten walls would come rattling about their ears [laughter and cheers].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have been content to give a silent vote in favour of this measure, had it not been for his regard to the petitions of the people. He could not concur in the censure which Mr Sheil had cast upon the petitioners of the three protestant denominations, for he recollected how deeply the country was indebted to them in all its past struggles for civil and religious liberty. He undertook to show that the proposed adoption of the voluntary principle under present circumstances was merely illusory:—

Mr Duncombe tells us that the protestant dissenters are ready to agree that there shall be no endowment, and that the voluntary principle shall prevail in the episcopal, as well as in the Roman catholic establishment. This appears very liberal, but, in point of fact, it is no concession of which any practical use can be made. Let us look at what must be the feelings of the people of Ireland if you go on bandying the question about without coming to any practical result [hear, hear]. Suppose my honourable friend were to say, as a fine, high-sounding principle, let each establishment be on the voluntary principle, and each pay its ministers as conscience dictates, everybody knows that the great majority in this House would put a negative upon any such proposition; and, supposing a dissolution were to take place to-morrow, there would still be a large majority here who would oppose any demand to abolish the state church [cheers]. Then ministers come forward and say—"Let us make some endowment for a small portion of the Roman catholic clergy;" and if the hon. member for Finsbury were to urge that there ought to

be no endowment for either church, but that the voluntary system should be established, the state endowment would be rejected with scorn and contempt. But in the meantime, what is the condition of the people of Ireland [cheers]? The condition remains, that the people see that only a small minority are cared for by the legislature: they find that England and Scotland, as a whole, are opposed to their wishes; whether the proposition be endowment or the voluntary principle, they see that what was for the benefit of Ireland has been rejected by the House of Commons. If such be the case, I contend that this supposed remedy—the abolition of all state-provision, and the adoption of the voluntary principle, which sounds so well—is merely illusory [cheers]. It is merely deluding and defrauding the people of Ireland.

They had taken up the question of state endowments very strongly, and were animated by warm prejudices in favour of the protestant, and against the Roman catholic, religion; but he expected that, on further consideration, they would see that it was necessary that the House should proceed, in some shape or other, to remedy the grievances of Ireland. He defended the Roman catholic church from the charges of idolatry and unchristianity; showed that the bishops of the English church in 1829 had admitted it to be part of the universal church of Christendom; and proved, on the authority of our first prelates, that the church of England must trace its own authority to its existence. Though the feelings which dictated these declarations had come down to the petitioners, he could not on that account yield to their prayers on this occasion. We had engaged, at the time of the Union, to treat Ireland on terms of perfect equality, and we had, therefore, no right to say that we considered our religion so exclusively true that we would show no favour to the religion of the people of that country. If we said that, we ought to say to Ireland, "We give you back your compact; act upon this subject as you think your own interest and your own duty requires." He did not consider this as a question of pecuniary amount, but as one involving a great principle. The petition of his constituents should not prevent him from giving a vote in favour of this measure:—

When a question of such great magnitude is presented for our decision, I am not afraid to say that the opinion—if it be the opinion—of the majority of the people of England, or of my constituents, will not deter me from giving my vote in favour of this measure [loud cheers]. If we mean to act as the parliament of this country, we must not act upon every impulse we receive at the time from our constituents [hear, hear], and I hesitate not to say that, on this question, we must act as those on this side of the House have always acted, having ever in view the great cause of truth, of freedom, and of justice.

He might be deserted by the protestant dissenters for not supporting them in their prayers to throw it out; but as his course in public life had never been guided exclusively by a wish to obtain public favour, he should not repine at it. The only course which could make a public life tolerable was to act as you thought best for the country, and take the chance of favour or disfavour, as it might betide. His belief was, that this measure would be received favourably in Ireland. But he would not accept it as the last of a series:—

I will not take it as if it were the last of a series, and were the crowning act of a long course of justice to the people of Ireland. No, sir; I shall maintain, as I have hitherto maintained, that with regard to the civil and political privileges of the people of that country you have yet much to do [hear, hear]; that those measures to which the right hon. baronet the home secretary alluded last night, fall considerably short of that which the people of Ireland have a right to require of you, to put them on an equality with the people of England [hear, hear]. I think, with respect to their ecclesiastical state, that that great anomaly of a large endowed church for a small minority of the people, is an evil which, without entering into the ways in which it might be remedied, parliament must consider [hear]. I will not concede that opinion. I will not deny that after this measure is passed I shall, either in support of some proposition from others, or in my own proposition, endeavour to obtain for the people of Ireland that justice which I think was long and cruelly denied to them.

It could not be denied that Irish questions had formed the shipwreck of the strongest ministries from the union down to the present time, and he gave the right hon. baronet credit for having had the manliness to come forward, at length, with a measure of amity and conciliation towards that country.

Sir R. H. INGLIS repudiated the idea of the money part of the bill being the ground of objection to the present measure, although the increase of the grant was undoubtedly an aggravation of the evil. His objection to the measure was upon principle, and it was a most unstatesmanlike view of the question to regard it as merely an endowment of the college of Maynooth. It was admitted even by Mr Gladstone that if the present bill passed it would be impossible to rest there, and he wished to know whether the right hon. baronet intended to propose an endowment of the college of Maynooth or not?

Sir R. PEEL then rose to address the House. He acknowledged the honourable and independent conduct with which that debate had been rife, among both the supporters and opponents of the measure, on both sides of the House. Whatever feelings might have affected him in the course of the debate, all were merged in the one feeling of deep earnestness that the House would not be a party to the rejection of the bill. The House might think, and perhaps not unjustly, that it would have been better that this measure should have proceeded from the constant and strenuous friends of the Roman catholics. If so, withdraw your confidence—punish the men; but do not disregard the consequences of rejecting this measure after it has been introduced. He had been warned, that if he were to appeal to his own constituency, limited and friendly as it is, he would lose his seat: be it so; but could anything induce ministers, watchful of events in Ireland, to



run their risk, but a sense of public duty? He recapitulated the motives which had actuated them, much as Sir James Graham had done; succinctly repeated the reasons which he gave, on proposing the bill, for altering the state of Maynooth; and pointed out the bearing that this measure, for the education of priests, has upon the Charitable Bequests act, which facilitates the voluntary endowment of the Roman catholic church by members of its own body. To illustrate the happy feeling already excited in Ireland, he read from a letter signed by sixteen out of the seventeen professors at Maynooth (one being incapacitated by illness), this declaration:—

"The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to express our deep sense of gratitude for the very liberal provision which you, as the head of the government, have proposed for the education of the Roman catholic clergy, and still more for the kind and gracious manner in which you have recommended the measure to the friendly consideration of the House."

He answered Sir Robert Inglis's questions:—

This proposal is brought forward simply and exclusively on its own abstract merits. This proposal is not part of a preconceived scheme. It is not brought forward with a design of facilitating the endowment of the Roman catholic clergy by the state. We have had no communication on this subject of endowment with any authorities in Ireland or elsewhere. We have nothing on that subject in our contemplation. Reports that we have had some secret communication with higher powers at Rome are altogether without foundation. I entertain the strongest conviction that we can do no good in Ireland by secret and unavowed negotiation with Rome, to which the Roman catholic church in Ireland is not a party. He had no reason to believe that the catholic body in Ireland are disposed to depart from their late declaration against an endowment; he saw great difficulties in it, especially in the recent demonstration of public feeling in England: but, he said, I will not hamper or embarrass any future government by a declaration now, that the difficulties are altogether insuperable.

I cannot say that I think there is a decided religious objection to such a measure. He could not see how those who object to it could get over the difficulty of reconciling their argument with the support of the Roman catholic church in Canada and the colonies, especially in Malta. Dissenters, too, are compelled to pay church rates, though it is said that it is a violation of conscience to support a church from which you dissent. If it violates my conscience to contribute towards the support of the protestant dissenters of Ulster, it equally violates the conscience of those protestant dissenters to contribute to the support of the established church.

He would abstain from recriminations; though Mr Macaulay is the last man who should have thrown out imputations against government for departing from former precedent:—

But I freely own that every feeling with regard to imputations of inconsistency—every feeling with regard to the security of the government—every feeling is subordinate to one—do not reject this measure. As I said before, punish us—visit us with censure—let the two parties combine upon the ground that this policy ought to be carried out by those who were its original projectors—take what course you please, but do not let your indignation fall upon the measure—let it be confined to those who have proposed it. We have been responsible for the peace of Ireland—you must, in some way or other, break up that formidable confederacy which exists against the British government and British connexion. I do not believe you can break it up by force—I believe you can do much by acting in a spirit of kindness, and forbearance, and generosity. There rises, in the far western horizon, a cloud, small indeed, but threatening future storms. Ministers were lately called upon to declare that they were prepared and determined to maintain the rights of this country. I own to you that, when I was called upon to make that declaration, I did recollect, with satisfaction and consolation, that the day before I had sent a message of peace to Ireland [cheers burst forth repeatedly, at all these passages].

He deprecated war with intense earnestness; but, should it come, he prayed that every pulse throughout this mighty frame might be beating in harmonious action, Ireland standing ranged by our side. And here he alluded to another contingency:—

God forbid that this state of general peace should be disturbed! If it be, I doubt whether, considering what is now transpiring, the vindication of its honour and interests will not be committed to other hands; but, to whomsoever it be committed, I shall take my place beside them, encouraging them by every support which I can give in a just and honourable cause.

Sir Robert resumed his seat amidst rounds of applause, continued for several minutes.

The House divided, and the numbers were—for the second reading, 323; against it, 176: majority for the measure, 147.

The House was again divided by Mr THOMAS DUNCOMBE, on the motion for going into committee next Monday, to take the money vote for Maynooth college. The order for the committee was carried by 61 to 25; and the House adjourned, at half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning.

Monday, April 21st.

#### COMMITTEES ON RAILWAYS.

Mr THOMAS DUNCOMBE, in a speech in which he criticised the conduct of the railway department of the Board of Trade, moved the rescinding of the eleventh section of the standing order, which requires committees on railway bills to make a special report of the reasons which induce the committee to adopt or reject the recommendations of the Board of Trade.

Sir GEORGE CLERK defended the railway department of the Board of Trade, whose reports, he believed, had given universal satisfaction, with the exception of the interests adversely reported against.

Mr LABOUCHERE was not prepared to support the motion of Mr Duncombe, but thought that he had rendered great service to the country in bringing it under the notice of the House.

Mr GLADSTONE observed, that this standing order had not been smuggled through the House; for, although it had been passed at a late period of the

session, the attention of the House had been specially called to it. He suggested to Mr Duncombe the propriety of withdrawing his motion for the present.

After some observations from Mr T. GISBORNE and Colonel SIBTHORP,

Mr BERNAL joined with Mr Gladstone in suggesting to Mr Duncombe the propriety of withdrawing his motion, and said that, if he would accede to that suggestion, he would move a resolution that all descriptions, statements, and plans, received by the railway department of the Board of Trade relative to any bill or project referred to its consideration, should be laid before the House, and that the parties interested therein should be allowed, at their own expense, to take copies or extracts before them.

Mr HOWICK expressed his readiness to support such a resolution. He thought there was no occasion at present to rescind the standing order. He considered that the duties of the Board of Trade had not been well performed, because the House had imposed upon it duties which it was physically impossible for the members of it to perform. Its reports were in the highest degree unsatisfactory, and most untrustworthy guides to assist the judgment of the House. He entered into several details to justify this censure. Before another session, the House ought either to abolish the railway department of the Board of Trade as a tribunal for deciding on railway projects, or else to define clearly the extent of its powers, and of the functions which it had to perform. He inclined to the former alternative; for, if the House gave to the railway department of the Board of Trade the power of deciding on railway projects, it would be abdicating its own legislative functions, and rendering those who ought to be its servants its masters.

Lord G. SOMERSET defended the reports of the Board of Trade, which he said were neither final nor binding on Parliament.

Mr HAWES, Mr BECKET DENISON, Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Mr G. BANKES, and Mr COLQUHOUN, all followed, condemning the present system; and

Mr T. DUNCOMBE having replied, expressing his satisfaction that the discussion would enlighten the public as to the true value of the reports of the railway department of the Board of Trade, withdrew his resolution in favour of the amendment proposed by Mr Bernal, which was agreed to.

#### MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT BILL.

This discussion, belonging to what is called "private business" (which is usually disposed of by five o'clock), lasted till past ten o'clock; and then the order of the day was moved that the House should go into committee for the purpose of voting the grant to Maynooth out of the consolidated fund.

On the question that the order of the day be read, Sir R. H. INGLES appealed to the clock, and asked if at such an hour they should go on with such an important discussion?

Sir ROBERT PEEL would not expose himself to the imputation of hurrying on the measure, but he regarded it as one of vital importance:—

I may as well tell my hon. friend, that I do not mean to give him the advantage of the opportunity of saying, that I have hurried on this business unnecessarily; but I do at the same time think, considering that the measure is now introduced, and considering the manner in which it has been received, that it is of vital importance that no delay should take place (hear, hear). I may say, also, that no effort on my part shall be wanting to conduct it to a successful issue (cheers). With the exception of business of pressing importance to the public service, I will not bring forward any government measure until it shall have been disposed of (hear, hear).

He had given a pledge to the gentlemen of Scotland that he would, on Friday next, state the general outline of the measure which he intended to propose respecting banking in that country. He was sorry that he had given it; but, having given it, he was prepared to redeem it. He hoped that no discussion would then take place on the bill. He proposed, if he could, to enter into committee on this grant on Wednesday next; but he had no power to compel gentlemen to give him precedence on that evening. If they would not waive their precedence he would bring it on on Friday next, after he had opened his bill on Scotch banks.

Mr HINDLEY reprobated the "indecent haste" with which the measure was forced on. They talked of bigotry, but they might as well bring a charge of robbery. As a dissenter, who had to pay for his own college, minister, and chapel, and as one also favourable to the civil rights of the Roman catholics, he thought it very "uncivil" of them to expect that he should contribute to the support of their religion.

Sir R. PEEL hoped that Mr Hindley was not now going to raise a discussion on the question.

Lord HOWICK, who approved of the admirable act relating to English banking, was of opinion that a little more time was desirable to test its working, and he was sure that the Scotch gentlemen would relieve Sir R. Peel from his pledge of stating the outline of his measure on Friday, provided he would postpone it till another session. There would be great advantage in such a course, looking to the mass of business in hand.

Sir R. PEEL thought that as the measure included Ireland as well as Scotland, it would be desirable that he should adhere to his intention of divulging the leading principles of his intended measure.

Mr WARD having stated that he was ready, but disposed to fall in with the feeling of the House in the postponement of the question till Wednesday; and several members, having notices of motion, or having individual bills standing at particular stages, all fixed for Wednesday, professing their willingness to give way; on that understanding, it was agreed that the committee on the Maynooth grant should be taken on Wednesday next.

A number of petitions were then presented, chiefly against, but one by Sir R. PEEL, from Belfast, signed by many influential protestants, in favour of the bill for increasing the grant.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE NEW WRITS were issued on Monday night. The first was in the room of Sir W. W. Wynn, who seems tired of parliament; the second in the room of Mr Forbes Mackenzie, who has been appointed a lord of the Treasury, in the place of Mr Pringle, and will no doubt again offer himself to the electors of Peebleshire; and the third for Leominster, in the room of Mr Greenaway, who, in a letter to his constituents, alleges urgent private business as his reason for retiring from parliament.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—The business of railway legislation commenced on Monday in good earnest, and the first of that lengthy series of committees which threatens to exhaust all the combinations of the alphabet, and the ingenuity of the committee of selection in their specific designations, assembled shortly after twelve o'clock, at which hour, and for some time previously, the House was literally besieged by a crowd of persons interested in the various schemes about to be investigated. A mass of witnesses, engineers, clerks, parliamentary agents, shareholders, directors, solicitors, and counsel, blocked up the lobbies, staircases, and cloisters, through which it was nearly impossible to effect the least progress, and which, however tardy, could only be made by the sacrifice of great time, strength, and patience. As soon as the doors were opened, the rooms were crammed almost to suffocation by persons who seemed to prefer immolation to the loss of a single word from the chairman's lips, until the day advanced and the heat became excessive, and their curiosity or interest satisfied. The committee B, for the West Yorkshire district of railways, consisting of Mr P. M. Stewart, chairman, Mr M. O'Ferrall, Mr Rice, Mr Redington, and Mr Trotter, assembled shortly after twelve o'clock. The committee only got through the Heywood, Burnley, and Oldham branches of the Manchester and Leeds railway, which were virtually unopposed. The committee C spent the day in the consideration of the Huddersfield and Sheffield junction line.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS AT COMMITTEES.—A curious scene took place on Monday night. Lord PALMERSTON appeared at the bar, and reported from the committee on the Lynn and Ely Railway bill that Mr Wyse and Mr H. Berkeley were not present that morning for one hour after the time fixed for the meeting of the committee; that in half an hour after they attended, but that the committee had not suffered any inconvenience from their temporary absence [loud laughter]. Lord G. SOMERSET said, that as this was the first instance of non-attendance, and as they were then commencing a new system, he did not wish to take any notice of the circumstance, but in future he should take steps to enforce attendance, in which he hoped the House would support him, by moving that members who should be absent without sufficient cause should be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr WYSE said that his absence was accidental, and expressed a hope that it might be passed over. Mr H. BERKELEY said, that having many other things to occupy his mind, he had altogether forgotten the hour of attendance. He suggested that when members were named on a private bill they should have a note sent to them reminding them of the hour to attend. Lord G. SOMERSET had no objection to adopt that suggestion. Mr JOSEPH SOMES was also reported against for a similar delinquency.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—Mr S. CRAWFORD stated that he had given notice that he should, on some stage of the Maynooth Endowment bill, move a resolution declaratory of the objection of that House to grants of state money for church purposes, and he now gave notice that he should move that resolution on the motion that the report of the committee be received.—Mr LAW gave notice that on the motion for a grant from the consolidated fund for the college of Maynooth he should move that the sums proposed to be paid to the college of Maynooth should not be payable out of the consolidated fund [hear, hear].

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, April 17th.

MAYNOOTH.—Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth were presented by the Bishop of London; by the Earl of Huntingdon; by the Earl of Eglintoun; by the Earl of Falmouth; by the Bishop of Worcester; and by the Bishop of Chester, who said that he had supported the Catholic Emancipation act because he thought it right that the catholics should enjoy civil privileges, but it was a very different thing to endow an establishment for teaching error; by Lord Faversham, who said that he entirely and cordially concurred in the prayer of the petitioners; by Lord Kinnaird; by the Earl of Eldon, praying the withdrawal of all support; by the Earl of Malmesbury, who said he did not apprehend the same danger as the petitioners did, but should support the bill; by Viscount Combermere; by Lord Redesdale, from Bedford; by the Bishop of St David's; by the Earl of Powis; by the Marquis of Breadalbane, who presented forty-five petitions against the grant, including one from the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free church of Scotland, Edinburgh (signed by the moderator of the General Assembly of the Free church), to withhold all grants of public money and all tokens of public countenance from Maynooth and every other institution and form of Romanism.

RAILWAY SPECULATION.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from five creditors of turnpike trusts in England, complaining of loss through the



diminished value of their securities, in consequence of the introduction of railways. The amount of credit upon turnpike trusts is, in England, £8,000,000; in Wales, £500,000; in Scotland, £500,000; in all, £9,000,000. He stated the case of three sisters, who own a farm of two hundred acres in Essex, through which one railway already passes, and six other railways threaten to pass through it—two to each lady, and one to spare! He announced that he should introduce a third standing order, to give costs as against the railway projectors, at the discretion of the committee; so that poor persons may resist a railway bill. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE agreed in these complaints; and hoped that in Ireland, which is as yet a *carte blanche*, mistakes of the kind will be avoided, by government's pointing out the proper lines to be made. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE also concurred.

**ENTAILED ESTATES.**—The Duke of RICHMOND moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of a legislative enactment to enable possessors of entailed estates to charge such estates with a sum, to be limited, for the purpose of draining and otherwise permanently improving the same. In Scotland, Montgomerie's act impowers the possessors of entailed estates to charge them with three-fourths of the sum so expended. In 1840 an act passed which gave facilities for the laying out of money in draining land; but that act has proved inefficient, probably because the parties are compelled to go to the court of Chancery, and that court inspires them with so much dread that nothing would induce them to go there. The motion, supported by the Duke of CLEVELAND, Lord ASHBURTON, and Lord BEAUMONT, was affirmed, and the committee was appointed: the Lord Chancellor at its head.

Friday, April 18th.

**MAYNOOTH.**—Petitions against any further grant to Maynooth were presented by the Earl of Bandon, by the Duke of Rutland, by Lord Campbell, by the Earl of Wicklow, by the Duke of Richmond, by the Marquis of Breadalbane, by the Bishop of DURHAM, observing, that he did not think the petitioners quite understood the question. He thought that great credit was due to her Majesty's ministers for introducing the measure, which he believed was likely to be of great good in that country; by the Duke of CLEVELAND, who said he should forbear to express his sentiments on the measure until it came before their lordships. The Marquis of Breadalbane presented a large number of petitions from Free church congregations in Scotland.

**EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.**—The Marquis of NORMANBY introduced a bill to extend the elective franchise to every one liable to the income tax. Read a first time without discussion. Lord STANLEY, however, on the part of the government, protested against its being inferred that they thereby acquiesced in its principle; asking, if the income tax, the payment of which was to be the necessary qualification, was to be rendered perpetual?

Monday, April 21st.

**MAYNOOTH.**—The House was occupied for some time in the reception of petitions against the Maynooth Endowment bill. A large number were presented by the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Farnham. Earl Fortescue, in presenting petitions against the grant, expressed his total dissent from their prayer. Lord RODEN, in presenting some petitions upon this subject, urged especially that their lordships should comply with the prayer of some among the petitioners, who begged that before consenting to the second reading of the proposed measure, a committee should be appointed to inquire into the tenets taught at Maynooth. He intimated that when the bill came before their lordships he would, on the second reading, move for the appointment of a committee for that purpose. Lord BROUGHAM gave Lord Roden credit for entire honesty in his opinions, but taunted both him and those whose prejudices he had so long represented, with inconsistency in now vigorously opposing the mere increase of a grant, while they had fifty years since admitted the principle on which the grant was made. He denied that the increased grant was in any sense an endowment, and felt humbled and degraded at the "furious nonsense" with which so many of his countrymen were now misled. Lord BREADALBANE, who presented a vast number of petitions, vindicated those from whom they emanated from the taunts of Lord Brougham.

Lord Lyttleton's bill for giving compensation to the heirs or executors of those killed by accidents was then read a second time, on the understanding that it should then be referred to a select committee; and their lordships adjourned.

#### IRELAND.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT.**—The report that the Queen intends to visit Ireland, upon which some discredit has been thrown in London, seems to have been confirmed in Dublin. The lord-lieutenant has told a deputation from the town council, that it is "extremely probable." The corporation have appointed a committee to decide upon the manner of testifying the civic loyalty; and a banquet, at their own expense individually, is the result of their deliberations. A large circular room at the rear of the Mansion-house, erected for the banquet given to George the Fourth, is to be fitted up in the most gorgeous manner. A perfect millennium of unanimity reigns among parties in the corporation; and the liberals have even agreed to the toast of "her Majesty's ministers" as a mark of respect for the Sovereign.

Archdeacon Mant has resigned the rectory of Hillsborough; thus finally closing the differences between himself and his parishioners about the "innovations."

**THE '82 CLUB.**—The first dinner of the '82 Club

took place in the Rotunda on the 16th. It was expected that Lord Cloncurry would have presided, but the recent death of a relative prevented that noble lord from attending. From Kilkenny and other parts of the country, members of the club came up, to represent their respective localities at the dinner. The members were attired in the uniform of the club, green and gold. Mr O'Connell was present, as president. The vice-presidents were Lord Ffrench and Mr W. S. O'Brien, M.P. The first toast given was that of "Her most gracious Majesty the Queen," which was followed by "The independence of Ireland," "The club of '82," "The memory of Flood and Grattan," and other toasts descriptive of the progress of agriculture, science, and literature in Ireland. The majority of the speeches were in vindication or praise of repeal. The doors were surrounded by a crowd of the populace shouting and hurraing. They almost blocked up the passage, and greatly impeded the ingress and egress of the company.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY DOWN.**—Lord Edwin Hill, the youngest son of the late Marquis of Downshire, will offer himself to the electors of the County Down as successor to his brother, the present Marquis.

There has been a great increase in emigration from Ireland this year. From Limerick vast numbers of the agricultural population are departing for the United States and Canada.

#### SCOTLAND.

**SIR HENRY POTTINGER** has been traveling in Scotland, has been fêted at Glasgow, and has received the freedom of that city and of Edinburgh.

**GREENOCK ELECTION.**—This election took place on Thursday last, and terminated as follows:—

Mr Baine (in favour of the Maynooth grant) 350

Mr Dunlop (opposed to it) 344

Majority for Mr Baine 6

The contest turned entirely upon the Maynooth question, and towards the close of the poll a feeling of intense excitement pervaded the town. Mr Dunlop polled ten more votes during the last hour than Mr Baine; and although he only came forward as a candidate on Monday afternoon, notwithstanding the great local and personal influence of his opponent, it will be observed he was very nearly defeating him. Indeed, Mr Dunlop received a far greater amount of support than was expected.

**AMERICAN SLAVERY.**—A meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the abolitionists in America, and petitioning parliament against the Coolie emigration, was held at Edinburgh, on Monday week, and was very numerously attended. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and shortly addressed the meeting, deprecating in strong terms the existence of slavery in general. Messrs Alexander, Gould, Campbell, Grieve, Waddell from Jamaica, Dr Ritchie, ministers, and Mr Alexander, of London, addressed the meeting.

#### EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

A correspondent assures us that her Majesty has entirely set her face against the Polka, and has given instructions that it should not be again danced in her presence.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The ministerial majority on the Maynooth question was communicated by means of the electric telegraph to Portsmouth at 35 min. past 3 A.M. on Saturday.

**DR LARDNER.**—It is stated that Dr Lardner has closed his lecturing tour in the United States, and intends, ere long, to return to Europe.

Sydney Smith used to say, speaking of the two tory leaders, "Wellington bamboos his followers, and Peel bamboozles them."

Messrs Allsop and Co., the ale brewers of Burton, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are stated at upwards of £200,000.

The consideration money for the purchase of Osborne house and estates was £26,000. It is said to be £2,000 less than was first asked for that property when it was contemplated to be taken as a marine residence for her Majesty.

An eastern caliph, being sorely afflicted with *ennui*, was advised that an exchange of shirts with a man that was perfectly happy would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person, but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt!

**THE DIFFERENCE.**—"I wish you would not smoke cigars," said a plump black-eyed girl to her lover. "Why not I smoke, as well as your chimney?" "Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order."

Such is the extraordinary degree of perfection to which the printing department of the *Times* is carried, that a column of the ordinary type can be set up, read, and corrected, in less than eight minutes, the average number of compositors being about one hundred and twelve, including night hands.

**RAISING RENT.**—A farmer in Gloucestershire was thus accosted by his landlord:—"John, I am going to raise your rent." "Thank you, sir," replied the farmer, "I am obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

**AN IRISH INTERVIEW.**—An Irishman boasting that the King had spoken to him, was asked by his friend what the King said to him. "Arrah, my dear honey," said Pat, "he only axed me to get out of the way."

**TEMPTING OFFER.**—An advertisement in a Philadelphia paper reads as follows:—"Stolen, a watch, worth a hundred dollars. If the thief will return it, he shall be informed, gratis, where he may steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked."

**LONGEVITY.**—There are now living in Redmore, Burnt Fen, about 10 miles from Ely, in the very

centre of the Fens, Mr and Mrs Pleasance—the husband has seen one hundred and seven years pass over his head! and the good dame no less than one hundred and five years! Pretty well this for the Fens; husband and wife do not live much longer in the high lands, where the air is presumed to be so very much purer.—*Cambridge Independent*.

The following paragraph, relative to the Oregon dispute, which is worthy of *Punch*, appears in *Galignani's Messenger*:—"Those who have not yet visited General Tom Thumb are advised to take the earliest possible opportunity, as we learn, not without some alarm as well as regret, that the new president of the United States has signified to the general that his services will be required at home, in case of a rupture with England."

The *Ross-shire Advertiser* states, that there is a family of dwarfs at Kishorn of Applecross, each of them of less dimensions than Tom Thumb, and as well proportioned. They are children of a poor cottar of the ordinary size. They are three in number. The eldest son, twenty years of age, is two feet ten inches high; a daughter, rather younger, is still smaller; and a boy of fifteen is a mere pigmy.

Lord Rosse's telescope has established that those clusters of stars called nebulae, and which used to be supposed as constituting the materials of which stars are made, are distinct, completely-formed stars; some of them, as seen through the telescope, of the first magnitude. Dr Robinson examined forty-three of these nebulae—of those elements of future bodies, as they have been hitherto called; and found them to be all countless clusters of fully-formed stars.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

**MODERN REFINEMENT.**—Calcraft, the hangman (from Newgate), according to the London journals, sported a pair of white kid gloves at the execution of Tawell!—The *Ten Towns Messenger* adds—"Since the time that Lord Ferrers was hanged, as they say he was, by his own request, with a silk rope, was ever such honour done to a criminal? Was it ever heard that a hangman handled his victim, as he would a partner at a ball?"

**THE RAPID CARRIER.**—THREE HUNDRED MILES PER HOUR.—In the *Mechanic's Magazine* of Saturday last, is a notice of a new plan invented by Mr W. H. James, for the rapid transmission of letters and light despatches through tubular passages, at certain intervals in which he proposes to place air-exhausting machines, which will establish a perpetual current or artificial hurricane, by means of which spherically-shaped elastic vehicles, or bags, will be blown at inconceivable speed from station to station. The first cost is estimated by Mr James at £2000 per mile, and the working expenses at from £300 to £500 per annum for every fifty miles. This system would enable us to transmit documentary intelligence at the rate of 7200 miles a day.

The personal estate of the Rev. Sidney Smith has been sworn under £80,000. His widow is the sole executrix.

**RAILWAY REVENUE.**—The aggregate receipts from traffic, from the first of January to the end of March, on the principal public railways, amount, in round numbers, to £1,210,000; while the last year they only reached £1,054,000 in the same period, being an increase of £156,000 on the quarter. Of this increase we find that £5,000 belongs to the Great North of England. Of the lines not opened last year, we have on the Newcastle and Darlington an increase at the rate of £200 per week.

#### MARRIAGES.

April 13, at Turret Green meeting-house, Ipswich, Mr JAMES BLASBY, ironfounder, to CAROLINE, second daughter of Mr W. STOLLERY, maltster, late of Norwich.

April 13, at the independent chapel, Kentish town, by Charles Fox Vardy, M.A., Mr RICHARD ROSE, of Gloucester place, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr Joseph WATERS.

April 15, at the independent chapel, Linton, Cambs, by Mr John Davies, Mr A. M. SERGEANT, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, to Miss SMOOTHY, daughter of Mr Joseph SMOOTHY, farmer, of the former place.

April 17, at Wandsworth chapel, by Mr J. E. Richards, Mr JOHN EDWARD BELLCHAMBERS to Miss SARAH ALDRIDGE.

April 17, by license, at the Old meeting, Bedford, by Mr John Jukes, Mr JAMES BROACH, of Hertford, to Miss SOPHIA AUSTIN, of Bedford.

April 18, at Chapel street chapel, Salford, by Mr J. W. Massie, Mr HENRY GRUNDY, Salford, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr Robert POWELL, Higher Broughton.

April 19, at the independent chapel, Grantham, by Mr J. Barlett, Mr WILLIAM SHARPE, farmer, to Miss ELIZABETH STENNETT, both of Ropsley.

#### DEATHS.

April 1, at Bremen, the celebrated writer, FREDERICK A. KRUMMACHER, author of the "Parables."

April 8, at Tredegar iron works, aged 41, Mr DAVID M. WILLIAMS, M.A., pastor of the English baptist churches of Rhymney and Tredegar.

April 8, at White Buck house, Wheatley, near Halifax, SUSANNAH HARRIET, the beloved wife of Mr John HARRISON, minister of Providence chapel, Ovenden, in her 27th year, much and deeply regretted.

April 11, at Bampton, Oxfordshire, HANNAH MARIA, eldest and only daughter of Mr Joseph DUTTON, and sister of Mr H. J. Dutton, baptist missionary, Jamaica.

April 12, at Blessington, county of Wicklow, the Marquis of Downshire; in his 57th year.

April 12th, at Eridge Castle, Sussex, the Right Hon. JOHN Earl of Abergavenny; in his 55th year.

April 13, Mr HULME, minister of the independent church at Cheadle. He had just announced his text, when he immediately dropped down in the pulpit and expired. He was a young minister of great excellence and piety.

April 13, at Aylsham, Mr WILLIAM PERT, plumber and glazier, aged 52 years. He was senior deacon of the baptist church there, and for many years a superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith.

April 14, in Stamford street, Blackfriars, ELIZABETH ESTHER, forty-six years the beloved wife of Mr Michael CRAKE.

April 18, in his 65th year, sincerely regretted by his family and a large circle of friends, Mr ISAAC TILLEY, salt refiner, of Abbeygate street, Bath. He was for many years a deacon of Mr Jay's church.

#### Trade and Commerce.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, April 19.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered



for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—  
Independent chapel, Houghton, Huntingdonshire.  
Baptist chapel, Woodhurst, Huntingdonshire.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MILLER, JAMES, Southampton, boot maker.

## BANKRUPT.

BANT, JOB, Hollen street, Wardour street, Soho, saddle tree maker, April 25, May 30: solicitors, Messrs A'Becket and Co., Golden square.

COOK, HENRY POLLEY, Coggeshall, Essex, licensed victualer, April 25, June 3: solicitors, Messrs M'Leod and Stenning, London street, Fenchurch street.

COYLE, THOMAS HOLBROOK, Argyle street, wine merchant, May 2, June 5: solicitor, Mr W. H. Cross, Surrey street, Strand.

FIRTH, CHARLES MOUSLEY, St Michael's alley, Cornhill, and Chrysell road, North Brixton, lithographic printer, April 29, May 28: solicitor, Mr John Browne, Bedford row.

HILL, JOSEPH, Stroud, Gloucestershire, hatter, May 1, June 3: solicitor, Mr W. W. Kearsey, Stroud.

ISHERWOOD, GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, Hulme, Lancashire, engraver to calico printers, May 1, 22: solicitors, Mr John Barlow, Manchester, and Messrs Makinson and Sanders, 3, Elm court, Temple, London.

JONES, THOMAS, Liverpool, corn dealer, April 25, May 20: solicitors, Mr Greatley, Liverpool, and Messrs Parker and Co., Bedford row.

LONG, JOSEPH, Tavistock, Devonshire, linendraper, April 29, May 22: solicitors, Mr George William Turner, Exeter, and Mr James Spyer, Broad-street buildings, London.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, Bristol, brewer, May 1, June 3: solicitor, Mr J. J. Leman.

PICKERING, JOHN, Cornbury place, Old Kent road, dealer, April 29, May 28: solicitors, Messrs Desborough and Young, 6, Sise lane.

REES, THOMAS POPKINS, Crooked lane Chambers, King William street, iron merchant, April 29, May 30: solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

SPRAQUE, JOHN WARDEN, Poole, Dorsetshire, grocer, April 25, May 29: solicitor, Mr Wilkins, Farnival's inn.

STERRY, WILLIAM BRISTOW, Jamaica row, and Bermondsey wall, Bermondsey, sail maker, April 29, May 30: solicitor, Mr Charles Brown, Walbrook.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM, late of High street, Borough, grocer, April 25, May 30: solicitor, Mr Turner, Mount place, White-chapel.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, Abergavenny, carpenter, May 1, 30: solicitor, Mr A. E. Nash, Bristol.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GILLIES, JOHN, late of Ardmarnock, Argyleshire, and Glasgow, April 23, May 14.

PEDIE, JAMES, W. S., late of Edinburgh, April 23, May 14.

SCOTT, JAMES, Glasgow, cow feeder, April 25, May 16.

## DIVIDENDS.

W. Mathews, Goswell street, stamper in the General Post office; first div. of 2s. April 23, and two following Wednesdays—M. Camp, St Helen's, Berkshire; first div. of 1s. 3d., April 23, and two following Wednesdays—J. Oliver and J. York, Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, bankers; third div. of 1s. 3d., any Wednesday—W. G. Moss, Guildford place, Kennington, Surrey, clerk in the General Post office; first div. of 1s. 10d., April 23, and two following Wednesdays—W. Hayward, Bedford place, Commercial road, Mile-end town, bonnet shape maker; first div. of 6s., April 23, and two following Wednesdays—E. C. Schram, Westbourne green, Paddington, schoolmistress; first div. of 5d., April 23, and two following Wednesdays—T. L. Shapcott, Southampton, vicar; first div. of 1s. 4d., April 23, and two following Wednesdays—J. Tristram, Basford, Nottinghamshire, beer-house keeper; first div. of 2s., any day—R. Jackson, Leeds, engineer; first and final div. of 1s. 11d., any day—W. Roberts, jun., late of Farsley, Yorkshire, merchant; first and final div. of 9d., any day—A. Blazdell, Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, harp maker; first div. of 10d., any Saturday—J. W. Thomas, Mark lane, City, and Strood, Kent, corn merchant; first and final div. of 1s. 3d., any Saturday.

Tuesday, April 22.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Wesley Rock chapel, Kea, Cornwall.

Wesleyan chapel, Swaffham, Norfolk.

Hanover chapel, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GIBSON, GEORGE, Liverpool, stock broker.

TAYLOR, JOSHUA, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, draper.

THORNE, THOMAS, Tothill street, Westminster, cheesemonger.

## BANKRUPT.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, Shrewsbury, veterinary surgeon, April 30, June 2: solicitors, Mr Jones, Shrewsbury; and Messrs Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

HOMEWOOD, THOMAS, Hillingdon, Middlesex, licensed victualer, May 2, June 9: solicitors, Mr Patterson, Bouverie street, Fleet street; and Mr Woolls, Uxbridge.

LAMB, JOHN and THOMAS, Kidderminster, engineers, May 5, June 2: solicitors, Mr Watson, Stourport, and Mr Hodgson, Birmingham.

MORRIS, THOMAS, and WOODWARD, WILLIAM, Burslem, Staffordshire, drapers, May 5, June 9: solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury; Mr Dewes, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and Mr Reece, Birmingham.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, and PEARSON, THOMAS, South place, Finsbury, silkdressers, May 13, June 3: solicitors, Messrs Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

PREBBLE, HENRY THOMAS, Thanet street, Burton crescent, wine merchant, April 29, June 3: solicitor, Mr Harpur, Kennington cross.

SHAW, GEORGE, cotton spinner, May 6, 27: solicitors, Messrs Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; Mr Lord, Rochdale.

WILCOCK, SARAH, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper, May 8, June 9: solicitors, Messrs Norris, Allen, and Simpson, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn; Mr Bayley, Warrington.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS HOLYLAND, and STANES, WILLIAM CLACHAR, Chelmsford, auctioneers, May 2, June 3: solicitor, Mr Brisley, Verulam buildings, Gray's inn.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

FRAZER, JOHN, WILLIAM, and ALEXANDER, Inverness, smiths, April 29, May 20.

## DIVIDENDS.

J. S. Christophers, East India chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d., any Wednesday—Rev. R. F. Coughton, vicar of Melton Mowbray, first div. of 6s. any Tuesday—T. B. Hall, Coggeshall, Essex, grocer, first div. of 2s. 8d., any Wednesday—J. P. Davies, 59, Davies street, Berkeley square, apothecary, first div. of 20s., April 26, and three following Saturdays—L. Williams, Oxford, woollen draper, first div. of 5s. 6d., April 26, and three following Saturdays—S. Peach, Nottingham, grocer, first and final div. of 1s. 9d., any Thursday—T. Daniell, Trelissick, Cornwall, copper smelter, a further dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound in addition to 2s. 6d., any day after April 24—J. H. Watson, Carlisle, grocer, first div. of 7s. any Saturday—J. H. Heron, J. S. Heron, J. K. Heron, and A. Heron, Manchester, cotton spinners, final div. of 4d. any Wednesday—H. Hardie, Manchester, merchant, final div. of 7d. any Wednesday—M. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, baker, third and final div. of 7d. and 24-100ths of a penny any Saturday.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

Business has been dull during the past week, and prices have declined in consequence of Sir R. Peel's allusion, in his speech on Friday, to the Oregon question.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	99½	99½	99½	99	98½	99
4 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99	98½	99
5 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99	98½	99
New 3½ per cent.	101½	100½	101½	101	101½	101
Long Annuities	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Bank Stock	210	210½	210	210½	210½	211
India Stock	277	276	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	59pm	60pm	59pm	59pm	59pm	59pm
India Bonds	71pm	—	—	—	72pm	73pm

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	101½	Mexican	38½
Belgian	101½	Peruvian	31½
Brazilian	89	Portuguese 5 per cents	—
Buenos Ayres	44	Ditto converted	66½
Columbian	16	Russian	—
Danish	—	Spanish Active	41
Dutch 2½ per cents	63½	Ditto Passive	71
Ditto 4 per cents	97	Ditto Deferred	18½

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	118	London & Birm. (Shares)	33½
Birmingham & Gloucester	138	London and Brighton	64
Blackwall	84	London & Croydon Trunk	17½
Bristol and Exeter	84½	London and Greenwich	11
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	21	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	64	Manchester and Leeds	149
Edinburgh and Glasgow	64	Midland Counties	159
Grand Junction	202	Midland New Shares	19½
Great Northern of England	191	Midland and Derby	118
Great Western	106	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	42	South Eastern and Dover	49
Ditto Fifths	42	South Western	82
London and Birmingham	237	Ditto New	15½

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 21.

The arrivals of English wheat were good, and there was a very fair show of land-carriage samples from the near counties. To-day the trade has again been slack; and, after the best runs were selected, at about last week's currency, the remainder hung on hand at the close of the market. There was a moderate demand for free foreign at late rates; but in bonded nothing doing.

The supply of English barley was small; but there was a good deal of ordinary Scotch at market. The trade was very heavy, and prices remain nominally the same.

Oats moved off rather tardily, in consequence of a plentiful supply of Irish and foreign; prices of this grain were, however, about supported.

Beans were scarce, and sold readily at full terms. Peas were likewise quite as dear as on this day se'nnight.

Wheat, Red New	40 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 53
Fine	46 to 52	Pale	56 to 65
White	42 to 52	Rye	30 to 36
Fine	52 to 57	Peas, Hog	36 to 38
Flour, per sack	32 to 42	Maple	33 to 38
Barley	23 to 30	Boilers	39 to 38
Malt	32 to 35	Beans, Ticks	29 to 36

Beans, Pigeon	35 to 40	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.	
Harrow	33 to 37	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Oats, Feed	30 to 32	Barley	6 0
Fine	25 to 28	Oats	6 0
Poland	22 to 24	Rye	10 6
Potato	22 to 24	Beans	8 6
		Peas	7 6

Wheat	46s. 3d.	Wheat	45s. 8d.
Barley	32 5	Barley	32 4
Oats	20 9	Oats	21 4
Rye	30 6	Rye	30 4
Beans	35 5	Beans	34 10
Peas	36 6	Peas	35 7

## SEEDS.

The operations in cloverseed were on a restricted scale, the demand for sowing being at an end. Canaryseed was the turn dealer. In other articles there was scarcely anything passing.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	45s. to 55
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	60 to 68
Ditto, crushing	40 to 45	Flemish, pale	—
Me it. & Odessa	40 to 44	Ditto, fine	—
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	—
Large	—	Ditto, fine	—
Canary, new	47 to 48	Old Hamb., red	—
Extra	51 to —	Ditto, fine	—
Caraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	40 to 50
New	48 to 50	Ditto, white	50 to 75
Rye-grass, English	—	Coriander	12 to 18
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.	—
Brown, new	8 to 13	English, new	23l. to 25l.
White	12 to 14	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	17 to 24	English	11l. 0s. to 12l.
Old	—	Foreign	7l. 7s. to 9l.
Tares, new	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, April 21.

The demand for butter has been good, and a considerable amount of business transacted. Holders of Irish made some concessions in prices, and disposed of a fair quantity. The demand for bacon has been dull; the transactions in singed sides limited, landed and on board, and prices the turn cheaper. Hams sold slowly. Lard in steady demand.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 21.

The market is steady, but quiet. A further sample of American hops has just been imported; but it is most likely that, as in a former case, they will have to be taken for exportation, the price here not allowing of their being profitably introduced for home consumption.

## POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, April 21.

The supply has been more than equal to the demand, and the best samples only are in request; all secondary samples are a complete drug.

York Reds	40 to 80	Kent & Essex Whites	45 to 50
Perth do	45 to 50	Worcester Kidneys	60 to 65
Early Devon do	40 to 45	Do. Whites	50 to —
Cornwall do	— to —	Guernsey Blues	— to 60
Jersey Blues	— to 60	Prince Regents	55 to 65

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 21.

Although the supply of beasts was moderate, the beef trade was somewhat dull. The primeest Scots were in good request, at fully last week's currencies; but all other kinds hung heavily on hand, and some difficulty was experienced in effecting a clearance at late rates. The imports of live stock from abroad have consisted of 65 oxen and cows from Rotterdam. The numbers of sheep were rather limited, yet the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at prices barely equal to those paid on Monday last. Prime Down lambs sold steadily; but other kinds were dull sale, at barely stationary prices. The supply of calves was rather limited, yet the veal trade was dull, at a depression of 2d. per 8lbs. The demand for Irish as well as English pigs was heavy, at barely late rates.

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	2 10 to 4 8	Pork	3 0 to 4 0
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.		

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 942	7,460	219	321
Monday 2,722	23,700	112	339

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 14.

Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.
Middling do 2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 2 to 3 4
Prime large 3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	2 6 to 3 8
Prime small 3 4 to 3 6	Veal	3 4 to 4 4
Large Pork 2 8 to 3 6	Small Pork	3 8 to 4 0
Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.		

## WOOL.

Sales during the present week have been steady, but not extensive. There has been a better inquiry for most descriptions of short wool, at very firm if not improved rates. The imports of wool into London last week were 3,635 bales, of which 610 were from Germany, 308 from Turkey, 236 from Spain, 311 from Bombay, 213 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,539 from Sydney, 453 from South Australia, 50 from Italy, and 15 from Africa.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.	
Coarse Meadow .. 79s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay .. 90s. to 119s.
New ditto .. —	Old ditto .. —
Useful Old ditto .. 93 to 104	Oat Straw .. 38 to 40
Fine Upland ditto 105 to 110	Wheat Straw .. 40 to 42

## COAL EXCHANGE, April 14.

Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Hetton's, 20s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 18s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 291.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

TEA.—The public sale, consisting of 20,700 packages, commenced to-day. Of 12,700 which passed the chair, only 2,500 were sold, at a decline of 4d. to 2d. per lb. on last sale's prices. The deliveries are again large, and amount to 504,298 lbs.

SUGAR.—The trade bought about 1,000 hhds and tierces, but prices were rather lower. Good to fine yellow Barbadoes fetched 50s. to 57s.; Trinidad, 42s. to 43s. 6d.; St Lucia, 45s. to 48s. The refined market was very animated. Standard lumps 69s. to 70s.; brown grocery, 68s. to 69s. 6d. per cwt. Best bonded crushed 36s. per cwt.

## Advertisements.

**PARTIES VISITING LONDON** during the month of MAY, can be comfortably accommodated with Board and Lodging, in a Central Situation, at STABB'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 24 and 25, Old Fish street, near St Paul's.

**C. LEES, TAILOR and CLOTHIER, Market** place, Leicester, is declining the above Business, and any person desirous of commencing in that line has now an advantageous opportunity of doing so. The situation is most excellent, and the trade, which has been carried on very profitably upon the premises for more than seventeen years, might be greatly extended. The Stock is good and small, the Fixtures are trifling, and both might be taken at a fair valuation.

## MAY MEETINGS.

**MINISTERS and others visiting London** may obtain SPECIMENS of the NEW and IMPROVED EDITIONS of THE HYMN-BOOK, on application at the publishers, WARD and Co., Paternoster row.

## HOMEOPATHY.

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## MAYNOOTH.

**THE SOUTHWARK and LAMBETH ANTI-MAYNOOTH COMMITTEE** announce the following Public Meetings of Dissenters in opposition to the Maynooth Endowment Bill:—

This EVENING, April 23, at UNION STREET CHAPEL, BOROUGH.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 25, at REGENT STREET CHAPEL, LAMBETH.

The chair, at each meeting, to be taken at Seven o'clock.

## BAPTIST COLLEGES.—BREAKFAST MEETING.

**THE MINISTERS** educated at the COLLEGES of BRISTOL, STENEY, and BRADFORD, and their Tutors, respectively intend to breakfast at the Guildhall Coffee house, Gresham street (near the Guildhall, London), at half-past Eight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 30th inst.

N.B. Breakfast for each College in a room apart. The ministers assembled will afterwards unite for mutual conference.

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## BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on MONDAY Evening next, April 28th. The Chair to be taken by Dr THOMAS PRICE, at half-past Seven precisely.

## BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL SERMON** will be Preached at Falcon Square Chapel (Dr Bennett's), on Friday evening next, the 25th, by the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, of Leicester. Service to commence at Half-past Six.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields. The Chair to be taken at Half-past Six precisely, by JAMES WHITEHORNE, Esq., of London.

## BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

**THE SERVICES** in connexion with the FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the above Society will be held as follows:—

## THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

A MEETING will be held at the Mission house, Moorgate-street, at 11 o'clock, for SPECIAL PRAYER.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 24, and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS will be preached on Thursday Evening, April 24, at Surrey Chapel, by the Rev. JOHN ALDIS, of Maze pond—Service to commence at half-past 6. And on Wednesday Morning, April 30, at the Poultry Chapel, by the Rev. Dr RAFFLES, of Liverpool—Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

## LORD'S DAY, APRIL 27.

SERMONS will be preached at the various Baptist Chapels of the Metropolis. Afternoon Services for the Young. [See Herald.]

## MONDAY, APRIL 28.

A SERMON to the YOUNG will be preached at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, by the Rev. RICHARD KNILL—Service to commence at 2 o'clock. The Galleries will be kept for Sunday schools, the body of the chapel for young friends generally.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

A MEETING of MEMBERS only will be held in the Library of the Mission House. The Chair to be taken at 10 o'clock.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

[See above.]

## THURSDAY, MAY 1.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Society will be held at Exeter Hall, Strand; Chair to be taken by GEORGE FOSTER, Esq., of Sadeau, at 10 o'clock; and, by adjournment, on the Evening of the same day, at Surrey Chapel; Chair to be taken by JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., at half-past 6.

Collections will be made at the close of each of the above Services, except the first.

JOSEPH ANGUS, Secretary.

Baptist Mission House, April 19, 1845.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

**THE FORTIETH GENERAL MEETING** of the above Society will be held in EXETER HALL, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1845, when the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., and V.P., has engaged to take the Chair.

Platform tickets (not transferable) will be issued only to the treasurers and secretaries of the local schools, to ministers, and to the leading friends of the Society, on application at the Society's house during the preceding week. Central seat tickets will be furnished on application, to all subscribers, either to the parent society or any of its auxiliaries. Tickets for the body of the hall may be obtained, as heretofore, of Messrs Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch street; Messrs Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Messrs Nisbet and Co., Berners street; Mr S. Bagster, 14, Paternoster row; Messrs Miller and Field, 6, Bridge road, Lambeth; Mr Davis, Sunday School Union Depository, 60, Paternoster row; and at the Society's house, Borough road.

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HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

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